

# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

*Where-from Here?*



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NO. 1

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



# *This Magazine . .*

An international publication with a preferred circulation.

Read religiously by the pick of the electrical workers of the American continent.

Enjoys marked confidence of its readers, who own and operate its columns.

Serves as a mirror of the happenings, ideas, plans, accomplishments and aims of the labor movement throughout every industrial center of the United States and Canada.

Publishes exclusive articles of interest to labor everywhere and to the general public.

Fights for progress and the rights of wage-earners, for civilized industry, for clean government, for higher plane of living and for human welfare.

## **JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS**

# Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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## Magazine

### CHAT

Our friends and contributors permit us to start the New Year with encouragement. Our mail bag bulges with friendly suggestions and with favorable comment of our effort to create a publication that will really express all the interests, ideals and aims of organized labor.

An editor of an able labor weekly writes "Please accept congratulations over the fine appearance of your publication. I often refer to your JOURNAL as one of the best, most educational and constructive labor publications in the country."

The editor of the LINEMAN'S HANDBOOK, published by McGraw-Hill Book Company, writes for permission to use Chan Gardner's poem, "The Lineman," published recently in our columns.

George Sutton, Hollywood, gives us a fillip by speaking of our JOURNAL as remarkable, and pens this stirring leader: "I believe if our country is to be made safe for democracy, there must be a high standard of living and that a high standard of living can only be brought about through the protection of labor, and furthermore, I believe that the late Samuel Gompers did as much for humanity as did our beloved Abraham Lincoln."

Other letters from the Rural Electrification Administration, from a professor at Loyola University, from a director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, encourage us to continue our labors.

As we have often said before, this publication could not go on without the wholehearted support and contributions of our numerous correspondents, horny-handed men of toil who sometimes at midnight take their pens in hand and write stirring letters and articles to their official JOURNAL.





Courtesy REA

## *Lineman Against the Storm*

By HENRY BAGWELL

I saw you,  
 Bowed against the storm,  
 Striding, wide-legged,  
 Down the road,  
 Wind swinging your safety  
 Out from your body  
 (I know how you felt,  
 I know the cold,  
 The sleet  
 Beating your face like shot,  
 The wind  
 Piercing your wet clothes,  
 Your hands numb—  
 I was there,  
 I know);  
 I saw you  
 In a wreck of wires  
 And broken poles,  
 And I thought,  
 Tonight,  
 People in warm houses  
 Will have no light,  
 The habits of soft years  
 Will be broken.  
 Men will fret,  
 Sensing vaguely  
 The fury  
 Of unleashed storms,  
 Hearing the wind moan,  
 Feeling the long, cold fingers  
 That seek to pierce  
 The armor of walls, of warmth.  
 But somewhere, they know,  
 A dogged, unbeaten gnome  
 Will walk through the storm,  
 Rebuilding,  
 Piece by piece,  
 Patiently,  
 That which an impersonal force  
 Has destroyed.  
 Lineman,  
 Leaning against the storm!





# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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NO. 1

## About That **WELL KNOWN** **PAUSE** That Refreshes

**T**HE customary New Year inventory may be regarded by American labor either as the pause that refreshes or as the pause that depresses. Scanning the future is always a precarious business, but the year 1941 offers more hazards than usual. The principal question is not now how to attain democracy but how to strengthen democracy all along the line.

Looking back over the year just receding, it is apparent that much of the hullabaloo about sweeping changes in American life is conditioned no more nor less than by labor's gains in representation in industry and in government. For a generation, public opinion has been filled with the idea of industrial democracy, labor representation, labor's participation in management, but it is only recently that real gains in these directions have taken place.

The drive for collective bargaining represents labor's effort to gain representation in industry. Even where collective bargaining agreements have been signed, however, in many instances, real representation has not always been secured. Representation in reality depends upon the creation of proper machinery for consultation between labor union heads and management heads. Without the creation of this machinery, collective bargaining becomes merely the fulfillment of a legal form. Even after the machinery is created it takes long and habitual relations between management and labor before true representation is actually achieved. Yet it may be said in summarizing the year in retrospect and outlook that American labor has made great gains in this direction.

### LABOR ADVISORY COUNCILS

With the coming of the new order a new relationship has also arrived. This has to do with the relationship of stronger governments to labor movements. This is no phenomenon merely in the United States but represents a worldwide tendency. The International Labor Office has just completed a study entitled "Collabo-

American  
labor halts at beginning of  
New Year to scan the road  
ahead

ration Between Public Authorities and Organizations of Workers and Employers." This study reports the tendency in many countries including that of the United States. It appears certain that the only way by which democracy can be preserved when there is constant intervention by the state in economic affairs—a worldwide tendency—is to set up workers' advisory councils with which there is constant consultation by the government. In Great Britain, for instance, there has been an advisory economic council upon which trade union representatives sat for many years. France also had a national economic council. Other nations have adopted this plan. The International Labor Organization believes that the national economic council is probably the best form of collaboration between government and the private organizations of workers and employers. The International Labor Organization study cites reasons for the need of such councils:

"... First, organized employers and workers play such vital parts in the working of the economic order that they are justified in seeking to make known their positions on the variety of socio-economic issues on which government activity or inactivity affects them.

"The second reason for the adoption of the principle of collaboration on economic and socio-economic questions is that governments need the technical knowledge and experience which organized workers and organized employers are able to bring to the discussion of these questions. . . .

"Finally, the adoption of the principle of collaboration provides a means through which the activities of the group represented may be brought into close harmony with the general interest."

It comments further on this tendency:

"The method of direct consultation with the organizations is very widely practiced; indeed, it is often so much an accepted and informal affair that it would be difficult to say of any country that it is never resorted to—apart, of course, from countries where organizations of workers and employers are prohibited or have not yet come into being.

"In the most highly developed countries, where workers' and employers' organizations are well established and have a long experience and sense of responsibility in public affairs, the collaboration between the departments and organizations is often very close, constant, and cordial. Sometimes it may be quite informal; a departmental official bothered with some question of detail, for example, need do no more than give a telephone call to the offices of the organizations to secure the information or assistance he requires. On larger issues, the consultation may be quite formal and may attract considerable public attention and exert a far-reaching influence."

### U. S. CITED

The I. L. O. study points out that the use of an advisory council by the Social Security Board in the United States is a good example of consultative relationships.

Though this trend toward collaboration between governments and unions surely marks a way station in the drive by labor for representation, it is not without its dangers. One danger is the possibility of obscuring the lines of relationships between government and labor, and the failure on the part of labor to keep the lines of protest clear. It has been pointed out by European labor leaders that during the life of the German republic during the 1920's labor unionists were often unable to tell whether they were serving the labor union or serving the labor government. If democracy is to function fully, there must be a clearly defined relationship between the agencies of labor and of government.

Another important relationship is developing as between government and labor and the underlying population, which cannot be too strongly stressed. This is a relationship that has been depicted in the columns of the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL** frequently, namely, as to the degree of centralization of federal authority. As government agencies grow and as government authority extends into new fields, it is essential that



the democratic principle be preserved and that all decisions shall not be made in Washington but that policies of administration and the function of administration be allowed to filter downward into the local communities.

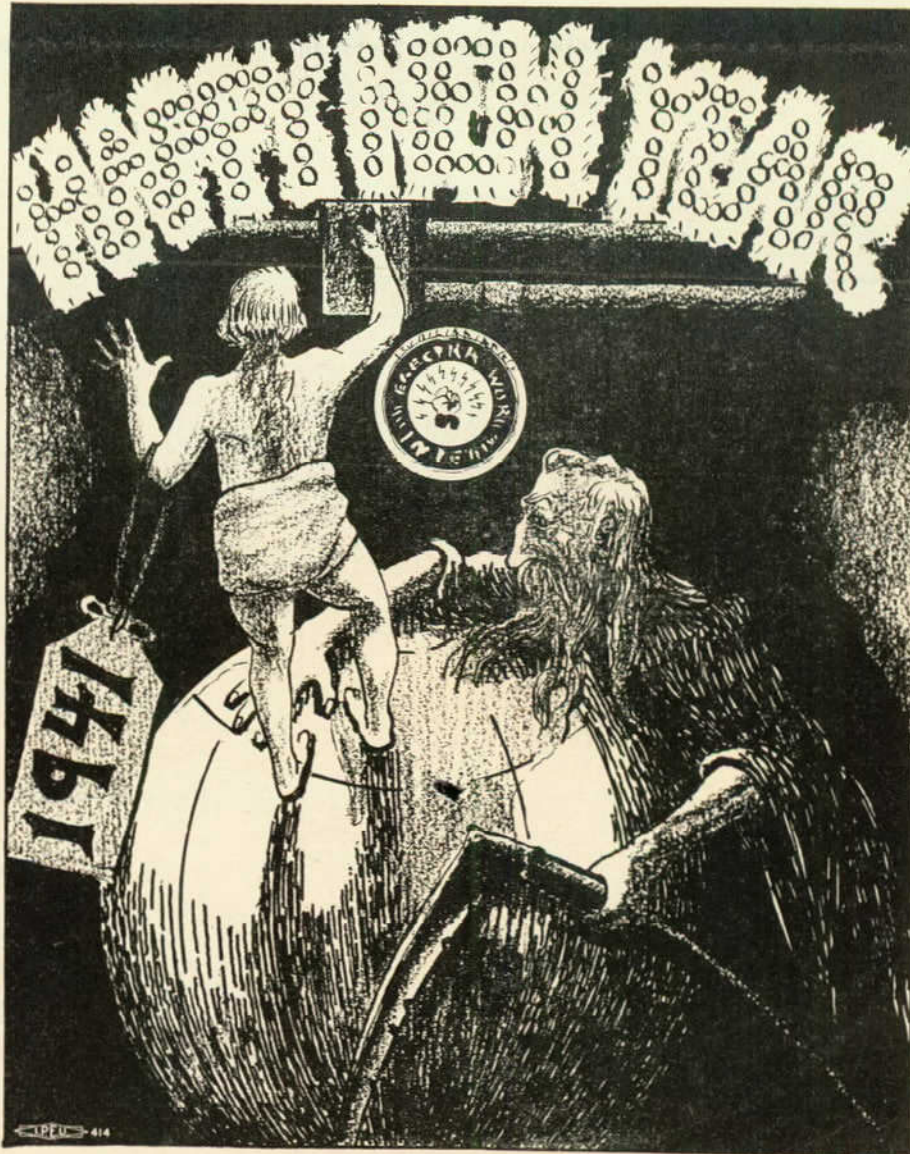
The greatest example of the central type of decentralization is the TVA. This government agency is a separate corporation of the federal government; and by means of genuine collective bargaining of labor, and by means of setting up cooperatives of farmers, and by means of cooperation with municipal and state governments, the governmental framework has not been allowed to become topheavy.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY ALL IMPORTANT

What 1941 brings forth, in respect to guaranteed benefits to the underlying population, which has come to be called social security, may determine the success or failure of democracy. It is noteworthy that in Great Britain even during the stirring months of the Great War that social security has been on the increase rather than on the down grade. There has been a constant extending of the social security principle. Even benefits have been increased during wartime. This is important and some social commentators believe that it is essential to the building of morale in the civilian population—morale that is so important to winning wars.

In the United States this trend toward improvement of social security benefits is in evidence. The President has recently named Paul McNutt as coordinator of social security activities. Mr. McNutt says that he regards his function as important to defense as that of the Secretary of Navy or Secretary of War. Under this concept social security widens to include recreation, health, insurance of bombed property, protection from incendiary bombs and enemy airplanes, and such other guarantees. It is significant that a health insurance program is now before the United States Congress and that there is a drive on to widen social security benefits in the United States.

In contrast to this more or less optimistic picture, reality in opposition



Wallace

emerges. There is a strong movement on in the United States by the old enemies of labor in new guises not only to defeat the widening of social security benefits but to take away many of the gains made by labor during the last decade. Defense offers a great opportunity for such reactionaries. They bring forward their tory program, clothed in the stars and stripes, shouting that gains for labor are just so many mortgages upon defense. Widespread attack upon the long-time custom of labor unions to charge initiation fees to new members is a case in point. This was an artfully contrived newspaper campaign dealing only with surface facts which made it look as if labor was profiteering at the expense of the government and body politic. Even now there is an effort to repeal the Walsh-Healey Act, which has been on the statute books for a number of years, on the ground that to require manufacturers of goods purchased by the government to bargain collectively hampers defense operation.

The year 1941 is likely, therefore, to be a crucial year. Labor must see its destiny clearly. It must turn back its enemies who wish to interrupt the process of gaining democratic representation

in industry and in government. Labor must be alert. It must keep clear the lines between its improvement and government, and yet it must collaborate with government and assist government to solve a myriad of technical problems not only in defense but in the customary channels of administration.

Labor must keep its press strong and powerful to inform its membership of the customary changing picture. It must go forward with confidence, however, well-knowing that it is a part of the great trend forward to make democracy more flexible and more efficient. It can be well aware that other nations are contending with the same problems; that Great Britain has come a long way even in wartime to solve these mechanical difficulties; that France struggled manfully to meet the issue though failing at other points; and that there are precedents in New Zealand, Rumania, Greece and other nations.

A soul stood on the bank of the River of Life, and it had to cross it. And first it found a reed, and it tried to cross with it. But the reed ran into its hand at the top in fine splinters and bent when it leaned on it. Then the soul found a staff and it tried to cross with it; and the sharp end ran into the ground, and the soul tried to draw it, but it could not; and it stood in the water by its staff.

Then it got out and found a broad thick log, and it said, "With this I will cross." And it went down into the water. But the log was too buoyant, it floated, and almost drew the soul from its feet.

And the soul stood on the bank and cried: "Oh, River of Life! How am I to cross; I have tried all rods and they have failed me!"

And the River answered, "Cross me alone."

And the soul went down into the water, and it crossed.—"The River of Life," by Olive Schreiner.



# CHINESE IDOL *Sits* *Opposite to* KELVINATOR

By PAUL M. A. LINEBARGER, Department of Political Science,  
Duke University

*Paul Linebarger has China in his blood. His father is an expert on Chinese affairs, and, at one time, acted as adviser to Chinese government. Professor Linebarger, himself, writes with authority based on first-hand knowledge.*

Stupendous  
revolution going forward in  
war-torn China under electric  
lamps

**L**AST summer I made a trip to one of the most interesting places in the world. I took a Canadian ship from Vancouver to Hongkong, spent a few days in that magnificent, modern, and romantic city, and then enplaned for Chungking. As the blacked-out Douglas airliner surged at night for its regular but semi-secret flight over the Japanese navy and army to China's land of freedom, I thought that I was going from the modern world to the medieval. The China that I actually found was so strange that even now, many weeks later, I find it hard to sum up in a single phrase: the ancient world of Kublai Khan and of the great Ming emperors still lived, but served as the foundation for a vigorous and experimental society which may foreshadow the twenty-first century.

Ultra-nationalists, national-socialists, communists, and Tibetan lamas worked side by side against the rising menace of Japan. A country which had known the most ferocious repression of labor unions in modern times found the national urgency so great as to make all capital-

labor conflicts minor matters soluble by arbitration. Words which have become the empty patter of demagogues in Europe and America still have force and meaning in China's great Far West. China is in the strange position of a country which has no more foreign trade than military necessity demands, and which has no hope of national survival except through the creation of real national prosperity.

## WEALTH TO BE WON

The Chinese leaders realize that they can stop the Japanese only by making China modern and rich. As long as China remains agricultural, famine-ridden, epidemically unhealthy, and old-fashioned, she will not be able to fight back against the Japanese invasion. They realize that China is fighting Japanese men who use American steel, American gasoline, American chemicals—all paid for by American money from the trade which we have failed to embargo. They know, therefore, that to win in the end they must pit men against men, and machinery



against machinery. This means industrialization and modernization. Free China is advancing forward in the greatest boom which the world has seen since the gold-rush days in California; the speed of China's advance makes Russia's five-year plan look like the work of a drowsy demolition squad.

## AGE OF ELECTRIC POWER

The Chinese are stepping from the age of man-power to the age of electric power. They are skipping the laborious steps of steam power and oil technology. Just as China's airlines and truck routes are serving areas unreached by railroads, so the Chinese are shifting their production from human labor to hydro-electric foundations. With the enormous mountain ranges of South Central Asia (which culminates in Everest) behind them, the Chinese find that they have almost immeasurable potentials of water power which need only dams and turbines. They are using electricity lavishly. I have been in little cities where no white man has ever lived and have seen the shopping streets flooded with electric lights. I have seen Chinese linemen running telephone and power lines across country which no automobile or locomotive has ever traversed. I have been in the cubicle of a Taoist priest where the ghastly image of the King of Hell sat face to face with a Kelvinator. And I have realized that a democratic East Asiatic state-socialism, with power lines for muscles and telecommunications for nerves, is rising against the sweep of the self-worshipping but suicidal Empire of Japan.

The Japanese know this, too. In thousands of raids on Western China they have struck at all organs of Chinese resistance. They have tried to wreck the new highways. They have bombed every airport they can find. They have looked for factories. And they have been insanely eager to destroy vocational schools and colleges; these, they feel, are munitions

(Continued on page 52)







J. J. McENTEE

Striving to put the tremendous defense program into high gear, this country must not throw overboard everything else that contributes to its welfare as a nation. In this connection we are thinking of an agency created as one of the first acts of President Roosevelt—an agency which has met with universal approval. Even fanatic critics of the New Deal admit,

"Yes, the CCC is all right."

The Civilian Conservation Corps was set up to do a job of conservation—that is, the reclamation of waste, both in the natural resources of this country, and in human material. You'll remember during the bitter depression years, the young people bumming around from place to place, thumbing rides, catching box cars, always in danger of accident, moral degeneration, or just plain starvation. Why did they leave home? A youngster has pride. He doesn't want to be a burden on a family already overtaxed. He got discouraged trying to find work in his home city. So he bummed his way to the next place. The same discouraging reception. Nobody wanted him. Eventually he was just bumming.

People knew about this and worried over it, because there would be headlines in the newspapers when a boy was crushed under the wheels of a train. But fewer of us realized another waste always in progress, good years and bad—the waste of natural resources, from forests and lands recklessly despoiled.

#### RICHES WASHED AWAY

Do you know how long it takes for nature to build one inch of topsoil? It takes from 300 to 1,000 years. When the first settlers came to this country they found a land incredibly rich. There was rich topsoil nine inches deep over most of what is now the United States. They could plow and sow recklessly, and if some washed down the gullies, there was plenty left. If it all washed down, there was more land to be broken. So they let it wash away and be wasted until some land was stripped of

## Now an OFFICIAL

Director McEntee  
writes glowing summary of  
the work of this successful  
agency

all topsoil, barren for agriculture, and much more was in the process of being spoiled.

The Civilian Conservation Corps was created to reclaim wastes of human material and natural resources—putting the two together to build each other into something better.

A very readable outline of how the CCC was created, what it does and hopes to do has just been published by the National Home Library Foundation of Washington, D. C. Like most of the excellent little books of this publishing house it sells at 25 cents. James J. McEntee, present director of the corps, is the author, and the title is "Now They Are Men."

It is particularly interesting to unionists that both the directors of the corps came out of the leadership of union labor. Robert Fechner had come up from the ranks to be vice president of the International Association of Machinists. President Roosevelt picked him as first director of the corps. Although Mr. Fechner remained quietly in the background, his superb handling of the job is proved by the results. On Mr. Fechner's death an-

## Review of CCC

other officer of the Machinists, James J. McEntee, was chosen to succeed him.

#### GENEROSITY RETURNED

Mr. McEntee includes from time to time, personal incidents in the lives of CCC boys, as related by themselves. These intensely human tales set your reporter to thinking of his own contacts with the CCC. Up in a northern city there is a splendid old Swedish woman. For years she has worked with her own hands and brain to run a workmen's boarding house. Every dollar of profit she makes is earned by her own work. But she couldn't turn a homeless, friendless boy away even though he had no money. More than one of them found a bed, food and motherly encouragement from her. The CCC offered boys like these a chance to work. When I last saw this woman a few years ago she showed me some checks. She had a fistful of them. They were the allotments, \$25 a month each, that CCC boys send to their folks. She was so touched by this return of her generosity that she didn't want to cash them.

The boys get a base pay of \$30 per month. The present arrangement is for each enrollee to receive \$8 in cash; \$7 deposited to his credit to be drawn on leaving the corps, and \$15 sent to dependents. If he has no dependents \$22 each month is deposited to his own account. But in ad-

(Continued on page 49)



CCC BOYS AT WORK IN FOREST





Courtesy REA

A farm house welcomes electricity because its duties are so manifold.

## TRANSFORMING *Power of* ELECTRICITY *Filmed*

**A** NEW film dedicated to the power of electricity to transform human lives has reached a large chain of theaters throughout the United States. This film is entitled "Power and the Land" and has been produced by the Rural Electrification Administration of the United States Government.

Unlike earlier documentary films such as "The Plow that Broke the Plains" and "The River," this film is intensely realistic. It is the saga of daily life on the farm. It depicts men shocking corn, plowing, doing the chores, milking. It shows the daily round of household duties before and after the coming of electricity. The photography is exact and intensely clear. There is enough of a story to keep the interest of the thousands who are applauding it in American theaters.

### LINE WORK DEPICTED

Linemen who have built the rural lines come in for their share of the glory of this film and though there has been some criticism of the construction standards revealed in this documentation, the film goes a long way to celebrate the might of electricity.

The film was directed by Joris Ivens and the commentary was written by Stephen Vincent Benet, the well-known American poet.

"Power and the Land" is the story of the William Parkinson family, an actual family living near St. Clairsville in the picturesque rolling hills of Ohio. The Parkinsons operate a combination dairy and crop farm typical of the Eastern Ohio region. Drudgery and unnecessary overwork on an old-fashioned non-electrified

New documentary  
movie "Power and the Land"  
excites favorable comment

farm is the order of the day, "from dawn to dusk and after."

Father and son go by lantern light to milk the cows. The mother's long day begins, pumping water from the well and starting the wood fire. As the cows turn into the pasture, the dairy truck arrives to pick up the morning milk and to return several cans of milk, sour because of inadequate cooling. The milk check for this month will be less. Corn is cut, and the two older sons toss hay into the wagon.

Washday, and Mrs. Parkinson must fill the old-fashioned tubs while daughter cleans the oil lamps. The ironing is done with an old-fashioned iron. Then the dinner, and after that the children do homework while the mother sews—all by oil lamp. In the toolshed, the father and older son pedal the grindstone to sharpen the corn knives for tomorrow's work.

### NEIGHBORS GATHER

The next day, following the cutting of the corn, with the help of the neighbors, they talk of needing electricity as much as do city folks. More, in fact. They have heard that REA will help them to get power and light, and decide to investigate. The rural community gathers in the schoolhouse and the group organizes a cooperative unit to bring power to their farms.

The Parkinsons get electricity. REA funds are borrowed and the line construction begins. There are no private investors; no profit-making. Power is sold at cost. When the loan from the government to the cooperative is paid back through the electricity sold, the community will own its own electric system.

With electricity available the Parkinsons can have electric lights, a refrigerator, a washing machine, stove, water

(Continued on page 41)



Courtesy REA

Father and son work together on the farm, and eat together at night.



# LEGISLATIVE OUTLOOK

*for 1941*

**A** STRONG federal legislative program for 1941 has been mapped out by the American Federation of Labor—a program designed to preserve and buttress the rights and social gains of working men throughout the country.

In a report submitted to the federation's sixtieth annual convention in New Orleans last November, the executive council of the A. F. of L. outlined in clear, bell-like tones the aspirations and antipathies of organized labor concerning congressional legislative action on matters of vital interest to American citizens everywhere. The convention adopted numerous vigorous resolutions voicing approval of the program recommended by the executive council.

Labor realizes that it faces a stiff fight in Congress during the coming year, not only to obtain new and much needed federal legislation, but also to prevent the passage of inimical measures and retain the gains which it has already made.

Many foes of labor are now rallying under the banners of the new "emergency," created by our national defense activities. With false cries of "patriotism," they are cohering to curb the rights

American Federation of Labor stands guard against adulteration of gains under alibi of defense

which labor has won in recent years after prolonged and arduous struggle.

## ATTACK BY SUBTERFUGE

The minimum wage and maximum hour law, the Walsh-Healey Act, which requires the maintenance of prevailing wages and fair labor standards on goods manufactured under government contracts, the establishment of the principles of collective bargaining and the entire social security program have received the brunt of the anti-labor thrust.

Today the danger lies less in the open repeal of these laws than in efforts to encumber them with numerous hampering amendments and exemptions which render them thoroughly ineffectual.

Foremost, then, among the legislation which the A. F. of L. is seeking is a closure of the loop-holes and exemptions

in existing labor legislation. This is particularly true of our social security legislation.

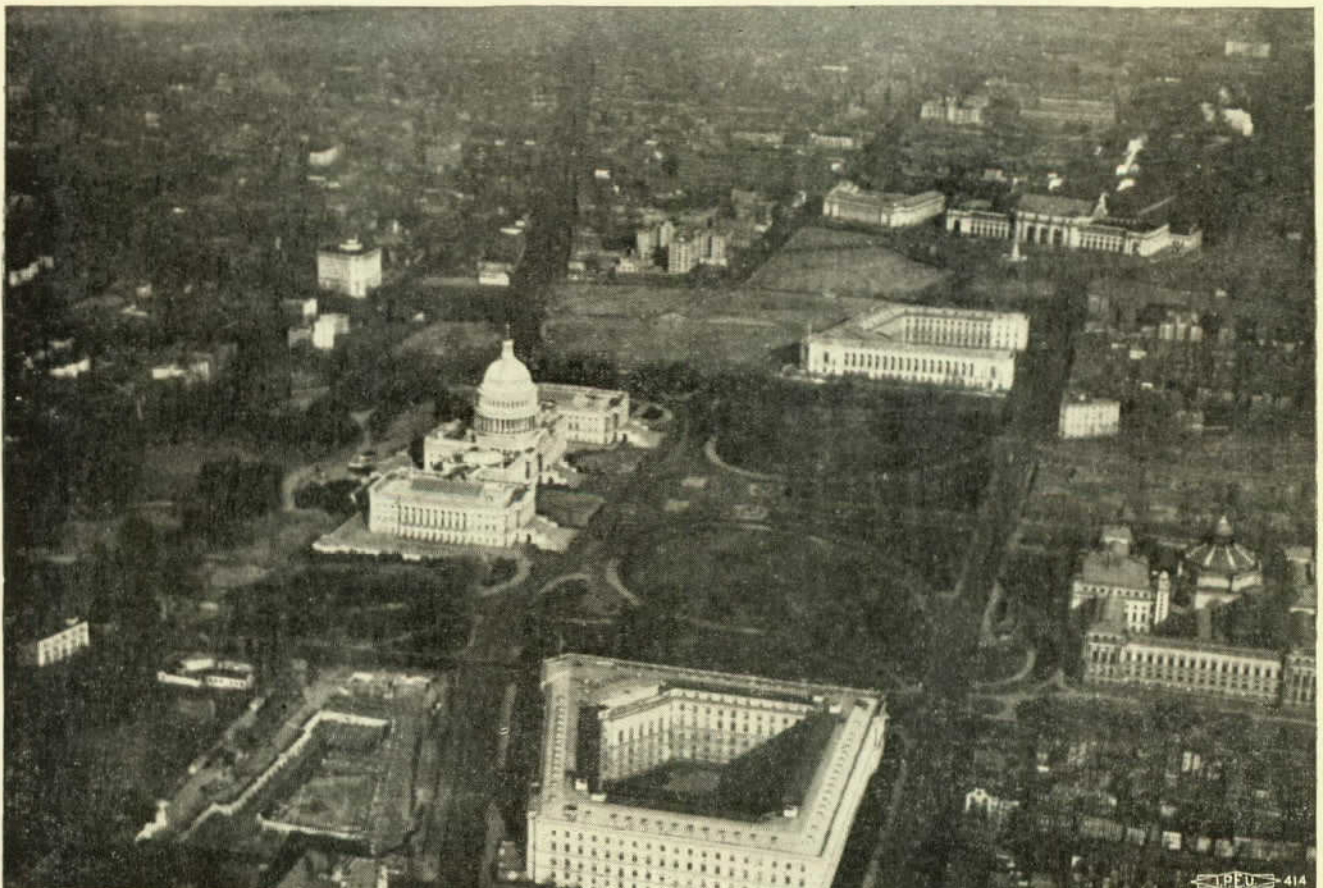
A. F. of L. proposals for improved social security legislation fall under four main categories: 1. old age insurance and assistance, 2. unemployment compensation, 3. disability problems and 4. the social security rights of workers engaged in national defense endeavors.

**1. Old Age Provisions:** This caption includes the two principal services for the protection of the aged under the social security program, (a) old age insurance for all eligible workers upon their retirement from employment or, in the event of death before reaching the age of retirement, to their survivors, and (b) direct financial assistance to the aged, granted upon proof of need.

## EXTEND AID TO AGED

The A. F. of L. convention adopted resolutions favoring the passage of an old age insurance bill (S. 4269) sponsored in the U. S. Senate by Robert F. Wagner of New York. This bill would extend coverage of the federal old age insurance system to those employees of state and local governments who are not now participating in annuity benefit or retirement plans, to the vast group of agricultural workers (including employees of canning, packing and food processing establishments), to domestic workers and to employees of non-profit charitable, religious and educational institutions. Millions of workers in these groups are

(Continued on page 48)



CENTRE OF ALL EYES IN 1941



# FLOATING *Power Houses*

## May Insure DEFENSE

**V**ULNERABLE in wartime are power houses that feed not only homes and offices with light, but supply munition plants and factories with power. No mere mechanical devices have yet been devised fully to protect generating plants from bombing. Moreover, power dams are especially vulnerable because bombs, which do not score direct hits, may be destructive enough by concussion to wipe out the structures.

An important proposal has been made by a General Electric engineer, A. P. Kellogg, to meet these emergencies.

Floating power plants which can be towed through America's coastal and inland waterways and hooked up to regular distribution lines to generate electricity in an emergency may be a factor in the National Defense Program, according to Mr. Kellogg of the General Electric turbine division.

Speaking before the Wisconsin Utilities Association at Milwaukee, recently, Mr. Kellogg said that a recent study showed a large portion of the eastern United States and the West Coast could be reached by generating stations housed in vessels designed to pass through the New York State Barge Canal.

A projected 50,000-kilowatt self-contained floating power plant is being studied by the General Electric Company, the speaker stated. "This seems to be the largest rating practicable. Of course, floating plants can be built in any ratings under 50,000 kilowatts. The equipment of the floating power plant in general closely follows standard marine and central station practice with modifications necessary to meet low head room," Mr. Kellogg said.

Boats may be equipped as generating plants to supply power to shore points

The complete 50,000-kilowatt steam generating station he described could be housed in a hull similar to that of a lake freighter. Dimensions of the vessel were limited to an over-all length of 290 feet, a 43-foot beam, 10-foot draft, and a low bridge clearance of 15 feet.

### HAD PRACTICAL APPLICATION

The idea of floating power plants is not new. The U. S. S. *Lexington*, a turbine-electric drive battleship, supplied much needed power to the city of Tacoma, Washington, in 1929 when a shortage of water reduced the power supply below the city's requirements.

Two 10,000-kilowatt turbine-generators were installed in the hull of the *Jacona*, a ship built during the last war, and it has been used by the Public Service Company of New Hampshire as a floating power plant since 1930 in New England. At present it is in service on the Piscataqua River near Portsmouth, N. H.

Mr. Kellogg pointed out that the yearly station peaks vary on many of the large utility systems, and that if one or more of the floating power plants were available it could be moved from one power house to another as load requirements dictated.

"With the present rapid expansion of industrial loads in locations which are hard to predict, the floating power plant can be placed at an advantageous point

on short notice," Kellogg said. "On the larger systems, where it is known that the total load will grow during the next two or three years, but where it is difficult to decide upon the most economical location for a new generating unit, one power barge could be used at any point until a permanent power plant could be made. As an auxiliary to the national defense program, the value would be great, as additional power could be made immediately available for replacing damaged facilities or increasing production."

In describing the 50,000-kilowatt floating power plant his company has been studying, Mr. Kellogg said that four boilers would be used. These would be similar to the standard oil-burning marine type boiler, with the addition of an air preheater and a somewhat smaller economizer. The stacks would be made with separable connection so that they could be removed for transportation beneath bridges.

### OUTPUT OF 50,000 KW

The power plant would have a net output of 50,000 kw. The steam turbine would be direct-connected to the main generator and a house generator which would carry the auxiliary load. It would operate at 3,600 rpm and be of the tandem-compound type, double-flow with side exhausts. The steam cycle could be comparable with standard central station practice, with the same steam pressure and temperature and full feedwater heating system.

The main generator would be rated 50,000 kilowatts, 0.8 power-factor, 62,500 kva, 3-phase, 60 cycles, 13,800 volts. Direct connected to the main generator would be a house generator rated 3,500 kw, main and pilot exciters, and a house exciter. The main generator would be hydrogen cooled with the surface gas coolers within the generator casing. A surface air cooler would provide cooling air for the house generator.

The condensers would be horizontal tube, single pass, similar to the usual

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THIS SHIP HOUSES A POWER HOUSE FOR SHORE SERVICE



# I. L. G. W. U. *Makes* PROPOSAL *to* MANAGEMENT

**A** SIGNAL example of how a labor union can contribute to the solution of the problems of great industry is contained in a proposal made by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to the garment industry of New York. This enterprising organization hired industrial engineers to survey the garment industry, made an analysis of its problems, and the union's general manager, Julius Hochman, read this proposal before a large meeting of labor and management in New York City in December.

Mr. Hochman told the group that the average wage of garment workers was just below \$18 a week and he pointed out that variations in profit are due "to every other single element of cost except labor." Mr. Hochman sees a great opportunity before his industry. He believes that New York can become the style center of the world, a great export market can be developed, but that labor and management must work together in a carefully conceived industry plan to make this possible.

## UNION SHOWS WAY

Labor laid before management six proposals, all of which will be of exceedingly great interest to other labor unionists throughout the United States. These proposals are:

1. **Larger Production Units.** Dresses are now produced by many small shops, which in the building industry are described as curbstoners. The union does not feel that it is or the industry is safe with small production units. There can be no planning of any magnitude in small production units.

2. **Better Jobber-Contractor Relations.** Here again a parallel might be made with

How far  
union may go in assisting in  
making industry policies aptly  
pointed. Wages average only  
\$17.99 per week

the building industry because jobbers also are present in this basic industry as they are in the garment industry. Mr. Hochman found that there were not close enough relations between the jobber and the contractor in the garment industry. There should be some machinery set up for better relationships.

3. **Training for Management.** The union proposed a school for management, set up within the industry so that uniform standards and better processes can be developed.

4. **Planning.** In this proposal labor asked for gradual expansion of the industry to a definite plan. One of the proposals was for longer periods of production.

5. **Cost Accounting.** The union fully recognized the need for industry to make a profit. Uniform cost accounting is the only device by which the individual manufacturer and the industry as a whole can know whether it is making a profit. The union wants this innovation to be made at once.

6. **Fair Trade Practices.** The union asked that an industry committee be set up to establish better relations with the retailer, with the man who sells the garments manufactured.

## SKILLED WORKERS

The garment industry is an industry not unlike the building industry in its problems and in its preservation of handicraft. Skill is predominant.

The I. L. G. W. U. report says:

We are still New York's largest industry. In 1939 the volume of business of all firms under collective agreement with our union was \$349,482,204. In 1937, it was \$399,735,117, and in 1938 it dropped to \$345,852,961. We are sure that we will make a better showing in 1940.

There is no question that a great deal of the drop between 1937 and 1938 was due to the business recession; in addition, a small extent was due to competition from other markets.

Our industry is about equally divided between the so-called popular dresses, wholesaling at \$4.75 and below, and the better dresses, selling above \$4.75. In 1939, the total sales of the better dresses aggregated \$174,853,361, whereas the sales of the popular lines, at \$4.75 and below, came to \$174,628,843.

Outstanding among the better lines are the \$8.75, with 10.7 per cent of all sales, and the \$10.75, with 10 per cent. In the popular field, the two leading lines are the \$4.75 and the \$2.87.

## VOLUME AND PER CENT OF ALL SALES OF LEADING PRICE LINES

	Main Price Line	Per cent of all Sales
Better	\$8.75—\$37,380,321	10.7%
Line:	10.75— 34,976,798	10 %
Popular	4.75— 71,894,474	20.6%
Line:	2.87— 49,000,148	14 %

One of the remarkable features of this industry is the large volume of business that is done on a very low capitalization. It is usual for capital to be turned over 10 to 20 times in a year, a figure far surpassing that of most other industries. Our capitalization per worker is only \$400, whereas in most manufacturing industries it is from \$2,450 to \$6,000. Our plant investment of \$98 per operator and \$45 per worker is almost negligible in the world of machinery in which we live today. This reflects the dominance of workers rather than machines in the dress industry. It also permits an easy entry into the business, and makes for the chaotic competition that has been the source of so many evils.

Much has been said about the small size and the instability of the dress firms of New York City. That there are many small and unstable firms, there is no doubt; and, yet, this sometimes blinds us to the size and permanence of many of the leading firms in the industry. There are 60 firms in our industry that do an annual business of more than \$1,000,000, the average yearly business of those firms being about \$1,500,000. Despite the presence in the industry of many small firms, the average annual volume of business per firm in our market in 1939 was \$436,440. Altogether there were 984 firms in business during 1939, including new firms and those that went out of business before the end of the year. Of this number, 524 have been in business since before 1937. Although they form only 53 per cent of the total number of firms, they accounted for 73 per cent of the sales.

In the better lines in 1939, there were 319 manufacturers and 857 contractors, for a total of 1,176, as compared with 898 in the popular lines. Despite this smaller number of shops, however, the number of workers was much larger in the popular field, reflecting the larger size of the shops.

In the lines above \$4.75, there were only 31 workers per shop, whereas at \$4.75 and below the average number of workers in the shop was 49.

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# Work Permit, INITIATION FEES and Unionism

**T**HOUGH unionism has been given a strong legal basis in federal statutes, the war upon unionism never ceases, but it takes new forms and appears to mask behind new principles. On the grounds that the defense program is being penalized by high fees for initiation or for work permits hostile Congressmen and a hostile press have during the month spread broadcast the canard that non-union men are being victimized by union leaders.

A business representative of one local union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Clem Preller of L. U. No. 26, was haled before a Congressional committee for questioning. Mr. Preller forthrightly answered the questions and brought forth exoneration of himself and the union of the flimsy charges.

## INITIATION FEES

Charging initiation fees for entrance into a labor union is a long-time practice. It has become the integral part of the basic law of labor unions, passed on by conventions and acquiesced in by the membership. Charging initiation fees is not an emergency matter. For example, in the city of Washington the local union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has had the same initiation fee for 15 years, namely, \$300. The average fee is \$10 to \$100.

Labor unions are not the only economic agencies which charge initiation fees. In many instances this fee is concealed. For example, a lawyer can not be admitted to the bar unless he has fulfilled certain standards of competency usually acquired through a period of three or four years of schooling. He must take an examination. At times professors who have given these examinations have said frankly to the students: "Only 60 per cent of this class will be admitted to the bar no matter what grades are made. That is all there is room for." If one considers that a law school education costs from \$5,000 to \$10,000 this must be regarded as a pretty high initiation fee for the privilege of trying to have the right to practice law.

For the securing of certain government jobs the A.B. degree is set up as a standard, and an A.B. degree in actual financial outlay costs from \$4,000 to \$6,000. Again, this must be considered as a high initiation fee, which must be paid indirectly for the holding of a particular government position.

Labor unions have merely followed the conventional pattern in setting their initiation fees. In the skilled trades it takes from four to five years to make a journeyman craftsman. The term of tutelage

New anti-union drive  
deploys at new point, but  
wears same old face

coincides in time to that of bachelor of arts or a lawyer.

## TANGIBLE ASSETS

Moreover, the initiation fee that a journeyman craftsman pays does not represent merely a price set on entrance into the union. A union is not a fly-by-night organization. Most of the building trades unions are now a half-century old. During that period of 50 years, by the sacrifice, the energy and the cooperation of hundreds of thousands of men, the union has been created, and created with it have been certain business assets. These assets may be listed as follows:

- economic protection;
- insurance oftentimes reaching as much as \$4,000 of life insurance;
- funeral benefits;
- strike benefits;
- pensions;
- legislative and economic advice and direction;
- prestige and good will.

These are no mean assets. They may be compared favorably to what assets are created in a business corporation.

The public has a stake in the initiation fee inasmuch as it represents a kind of control over talent exercised by the union.

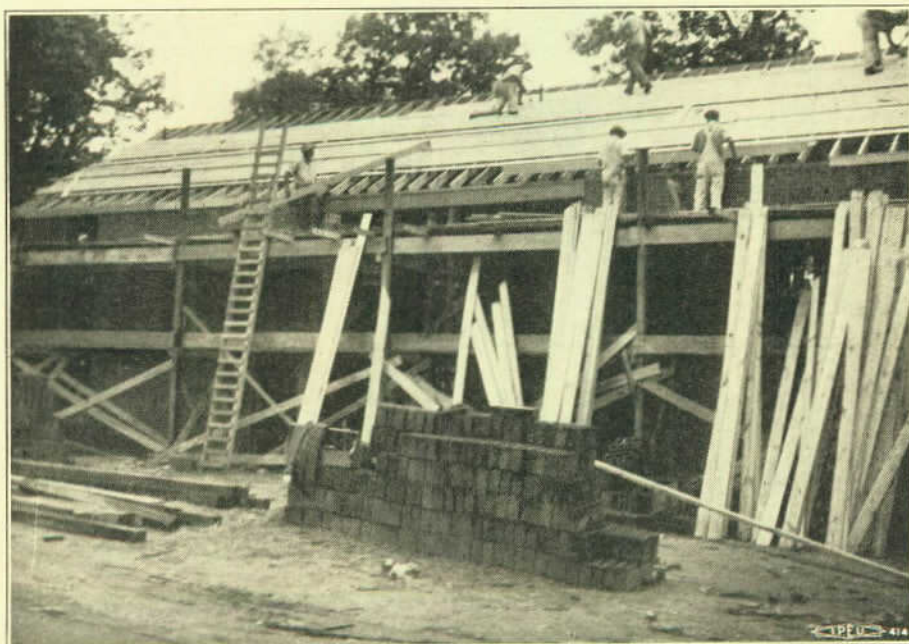
Before an apprentice can pass to a journeyman grade in the union he must prove his competency by an examination before the examining board of the union. The examination is a bar to the entrance into the union of incompetent mechanics and persons who expect merely to use the union on a temporary basis. Usually complaints against so-called high initiation fees do not come from bona fide mechanics, experienced in the ways of unionism. They usually come from persons without understanding of what the union means and also from persons ill-equipped to become journeymen mechanics. These criticisms also arise, strange to say, in times of prosperity when work is good and when unions control many jobs and secure many contracts with employers.

If we follow the parallel between the business assets created by the union and the business assets created by a corporation it would be just as reasonable for a worker, if stocks rise, to walk into the business office of the Chrysler Motor Company and demand that he be permitted to buy stock at a trivial price, as it is for him to demand that he be allowed to have his low initiation fee to get into the union.

When one considers the nature then of the labor union as a job control agency and understands that the initiation fee is not a price set upon the right to work but is the price set on assets which the new member falls heir to, one has some guide as to what attitude a government agency should take to initiation fee. It appears that the government has no more right to price the business assets of the union than it has to price the stock of a corporation. Management, however, might make the following requests to labor unions legitimately:

- (a) In view of an emergency and on the grounds that the union would collectively benefit by the introduction of many new members that the

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BUILDING HOUSES AT HIGH SPEED



# How DEMOCRACY Can Be ACHIEVED

At Reed College, Portland, Oreg., December 3, 1940, David E. Lilienthal, director of TVA, said:

**T**HE methods of the TVA in seeking to further the development of the Tennessee Valley region (and thereby to strengthen the whole nation) are, I find as I travel about, matters of great interest to people all over the country. It is of these methods, the *how* of getting things done, rather than the objects themselves, that I want to talk to you about today. I want particularly to present TVA's methods to you as one of a number of efforts in this country to meet and overcome the dangers to democracy that lie in *overcentralization*, the dangers that inhere in great size and remote control.

That we face danger in America by reason of the great size of our enterprises, that we should be concerned about overcentralization of governmental powers is, I believe, clear. For the concentration of power at the center is the most characteristic and at the same time the most disturbing tendency of our times. European headlines, the statistics of American business, and the pages of the Congressional Record persistently tell a similar story. The dangers implicit in vast size, the evils that threaten when power is exercised far from those whom it affects—these are hazards common to the world today. We must devise defenses against these hazards if we are to retain democracy in more than mere form. The TVA is an example of the *decentralized administration of centralized authority*. Time may prove that the greatest value of the TVA to the nation is as a specific workable way to avoid the dangers of remote and overcentralized government, as a method of bringing the national government closer to the people and the regions of America, to give them a greater voice in their national government.

## CENTRALIZATION BLOOMS

These are days of the flowering of centralization. Everywhere small units and local controls are vanishing. In the cause of efficiency, independent units of business in the United States have been absorbed into mammoth enterprises. As the price of peace abroad, small nations have been robbed of their sovereignty and whole peoples denied participation in the decisions of their states. Men whose initiative and power of decision have been stifled, clerks and tenants who once were storekeepers and independent farmers, towns that have been sterilized and nations disenfranchised—all alike are paying the tribute finally exacted for

## TVA director points way in two addresses in West

the progress advanced by remote control. Within our democratic structure centralization grows. Commerce and finance led the way during the twenties and the thirties. Centralization of public authority has inevitably followed.

The town general store, the isolated canning factory, the independent telephone exchange, the local power plant—all these are disappearing, and in their stead we boast of national and international systems of communication, national chains of factories and stores and newspapers. Theaters, hotels, newspapers—once these were all locally owned and managed in the United States. Today conditions of credit, the price of goods, the slant of the news, and the amusements available to the citizens of Kansas and Georgia and New Hampshire are largely determined in New York or Hollywood.

## ENRICHMENT BY MASS PRODUCTION

It should be freely admitted that in many cases, perhaps in most cases, performance has been improved by the rise of nationally managed enterprises. Costs have usually been lowered by mass production, by quantity purchasing and better organized distribution; the advancements of science and invention have come more promptly to our homes and businesses. And, in general, people enjoy the uniformity which the change has brought. You may have seen an article by Bernard de Voto in this month's *Harper's* in which he expresses the belief that this uniformity has even meant an enrichment of our culture. The villager who used to be tied to his crossroads store by poor highways finds a source of delight in making his purchases at a distant town in a shop with the same front as one on Broadway. Thanks to these nation-wide enterprises, the same goods are displayed in similar windows from Maine to California, and everywhere in these United States on a Monday or a Friday people are opening the same magazines, tuning in on the same radio program, and going to see the same movies.

This new order of nationalized business brought with it new and critical social and economic problems. These problems the towns, the counties, the cities, and states of this country found themselves powerless to meet. Only their federal government could cope with such issues.



DAVID E. LILIENTHAL

So the people demanded the extension of new powers to the federal government. The promotion of the interests of farmers and consumers in agricultural production in a nationalized market; protection against certain wage and hour practices; the regulation of vast interstate electric and gas and telephone companies; the provision for social security and old-age pensions and unemployment—on these and many other issues touching the lives of every man and woman in the country the public will has now been expressed in federal legislation and administrative action. And now the nation is confronted with an emergency requiring us to increase our defenses against possible aggressors, an undertaking which of course the federal power and only the federal power can carry on. And so, for peace or for times of danger it is clear that we need a strong, vital, responsive central government, through which we can effectively promote our interests as a nation and protect our liberties as a people.

## ABUSES AND DANGERS

Under modern conditions the granting of additional powers to the central national authority was inevitable and was essential to the best interests of the whole public. If I understood the issues in the last national campaign, this general proposition was not disputed by either party. Yet if we are candid and realistic we must all be quick to recognize and admit that centralized authority creates many dangers, that it is subject to temptations and abuses similar to those that have characterized certain phases of the management of centralized business. True, the public usually can call a prompt halt to such excesses in government more quickly than when those abuses crop up in business. But the need is hardly less urgent for that fact. The advantages of



centralized public control we must retain, but for these benefits we must not force ourselves to pay too high a price. We must use our intelligence and inventiveness to protect ourselves against the dangers which we now know are latent in vast size and overcentralized control.

### SECTIONAL DIFFERENCES

A central government, like a central business empire, is bound to suffer from lack of knowledge of local conditions and regional customs. In a country as vast as the United States, the responsibilities of government cannot wisely be administered entirely from the national capital. In Washington it is too easy, for example, to overlook the distinctive conditions of the semiarid regions, or the centuries of tradition behind the customs of the Spanish-American citizens in the Southwest; too easy to forget how different their problems are, for example, from those of the men and women whose lives have been spent in the mountains of the South. These are differences that are vastly important when a national program is brought to the men and women in cities and villages and farms for application, when their daily lives are visibly affected. When these differences in customs or in the physical conditions of a region are forgotten, when regulations out of a book are applied on a nation-wide basis without regard to these regional differences, then statutes may sometimes tend to disturb rather than to promote the welfare of our citizens. Likewise, it must be conceded that excessive centralization at Washington causes interminable and vexing delays in arriving at decisions and putting them into effect in the field. When every recommendation, each regulation, and even requisitions must all be submitted for examination, approval, and action at headquarters, nothing can be done very promptly; and delay in the field not infrequently spells defeat for a program and ill will among the people themselves.

To administer national laws entirely from Washington yields still another bitter fruit: it tends to exclude and ignore the local and state institutions the people have already set up. Usually these agencies are close to the people and understand their problems; they can often be of great value in helping to carry forward national policies. But in the nature of things an overcentralized, remote administration of federal functions will be less able or less willing to enlist the active partnership of these existing institutions, public and private agencies such as the universities and extension services, local and state planning commissions, state conservation boards, chambers of commerce, boards of health—the list is long and inclusive.

When laws fail to be effective through ignorance of local conditions, when they are unable to enlist participation of the people and their local institutions, or when they do not realize their purposes because of the slowness of their operations, that is bad enough in itself. But there is an even more disastrous conse-

quence. A democratic government must retain the confidence of the people for whose welfare it must act. When confidence is replaced by uneasiness, fears develop that the granting of further powers may be abused. Democracy cannot thrive in an atmosphere of fear. One of two things will ultimately happen. Either distrustful citizens will refuse to yield to the national government power which it must have for their protection, or an arrogant central government will impose its will by force. In either case the substance of democracy has perished.

### DECENTRALIZATION PROPOSED

It is clear, then that the need for centralized authority and the danger of overcentralization present a dilemma. There is no reason to conceal the proportions of the dilemma nor to deny that the faults inherent in bigness extend to governmental affairs. But it is false to assume that remote control must inevitably follow upon the centralization of authority in a democracy. Emphatically, in my judgment, the remedy does not lie in limiting the powers of the federal government. It will rather be found in the direction of the decentralization of the administration of some of those federal powers.

We must differentiate between *centralized AUTHORITY* and *centralized ADMINISTRATION*. We have generally assumed, in this country, that they were inseparable. We have been resigned to the tradition that with few exceptions all powers of the federal government must be exercised from Washington. That is simply not true.

No one has ever put the matter more clearly than the French statesman and writer, De Tocqueville, a visitor to this

country of a century ago. His conclusions are significant, and they should be heeded today. He said:

... Indeed, I cannot conceive that a nation can live and prosper without a powerful centralization of government. But I am of the opinion that a centralized administration is fit only to enervate the nations in which it exists, by incessantly diminishing their local spirit. Although such an administration can bring together at a given moment on a given point, all the disposable resources of a people, it injures the renewal of those resources. It may insure a victory in the hour of strife, but it gradually relaxes the sinews of strength. It may help admirably the transient greatness of a man, but not the durable prosperity of a nation.

A strong central government, fixing national policies, is essential. But I do not agree that a highly centralized administration of those functions must follow. *Every important administrative decision need not be made in Washington.* For in spite of our triumphs over time and space, the national capital is still remote from the average citizen, sheltered from participation in his daily struggles. We who believe devoutly in the democratic process, we who are ready to defend it at all hazards, should be the first to urge methods to prevent the administration of national functions becoming so concentrated at Washington, so distant from the everyday life of ordinary people, as to wither and deaden the average citizen's desire to participate in and be a partner in government affairs. For this sense of participation is in very truth the spiritual core of democracy.

We must bear in mind that these new

(Continued on page 47)



POWER HARNESSSED TO PRIMITIVE TOOL



# Guild REPORTER Exposes

## Lewis's FOREIGN Links

ONCE upon a time there was an oil magnate by the name of W. R. Davis. Once upon a time there was a labor politician by the name of John L. Lewis. Mr. Lewis turned his political coat and sought to swing labor votes from one candidate to another. He spoke on the radio for more than an hour at a cost said to be \$60,000. It is now revealed that Mr. Davis, the oil magnate, was a source of \$45,000 of this amount. Mr. Davis is a friend of Senator Joseph Guffey of Pennsylvania and Mr. Davis became interested in Mexican oil. Mr. Lewis also is interested in Mexican oil at least indirectly and is interested in the communist movement of Mexico. All this and more is told interestingly in a series of articles in the newspaper PM, published in New York City, by Kenneth G. Crawford, former president of the American Newspaper Guild, an affiliate of the CIO.

"Buying crude oil in the world market, Mr. Davis operated Eurotank successfully. Unlike some other American business men, Mr. Davis found it possible to get along with the Nazis. As a source of crude supply for his German refinery, he acquired oil properties in Mexico shortly before the Mexican government expropriated the holdings of all foreign-owned companies, his included.

### PRIVATE ARRANGEMENTS

"However, Mr. Davis did not join Standard, Shell and other oil companies in their attempt to keep what they called stolen Mexican oil off world markets. With the help of his friends, Mr. Guffey and Mr.

Kenneth Crawford  
writes series of articles in PM  
which cause consternation

Jones, who visited Mexico City and entertained a high Mexican official in Washington, Mr. Davis arranged to buy oil from the Mexican government.

"This was where Mr. Lewis came into the play. He used his influence with Vincent Lombardo Toledano, head of the Mexican Confederation of Labor, to smooth the way for cooperation between Mr. Davis and the Mexican government. Senor Toledano has just gone into voluntary exile. Mr. Lewis vouched for Mr. Davis's ability to provide an outlet for Mexican oil to the satisfaction of organized labor in Mexico. He attended a Pan American Labor Conference called by Senor Toledano and kept in touch with Mexican labor leaders.

"The result was that Mr. Davis was able to ship oil to Germany until the war—oil later available to Hitler's forces for their Polish invasion. Even after Hitler started his march through Europe, Mr. Davis continued to ship oil to Italy. Some of it may have been transshipped to Germany.

"Mr. Davis, by keeping on good terms with the Nazis while his friend, Mr. Lewis, maintained friendly relations, through Senor Toledano, with the Cardenas government in Mexico, conducted a thriving business in Mexican oil until the British blockade cut off both the German and Italian outlets. Mr. Davis apparently has kept up his Nazi friendships because he

has claimed to have influence with the Hitler government only a few weeks ago."

### FURTHER EXPOSURES

So terrific was the impact of this revelation on public opinion that the newspaper in which Mr. Crawford published his findings was bombarded by furious CIO adherents to the Lewis regime. They charged a definite smear campaign against Lewis but Mr. Crawford stuck to his guns and continued his expose. Mr. Crawford further charged that John L. Lewis is linked with Hitler appeasers through the new America First Committee, recently organized, and counting on its roster such names as Henry Ford, Robert E. Wood of Sears-Roebuck, Hugh Johnson, Alice Longworth, Eddie Rickenbacker, and Miss Katherine Lewis, daughter of John L. Lewis and his confidential secretary.

Mr. Crawford also revealed that Gardner Jackson, former ardent adherent of Lewis, resigned not only because Lewis repudiated President Roosevelt but also because Lewis was tied up with international oil deals. Mr. Jackson said in his letter:

"These are critical days when, more than ever, men seem to become captives of their personal ambition for wealth, social position and influence, and when their adventures in power politics and in finance politics, both at home and in the international field, also make them captives.

"This condition is not limited to those with the affairs of state in hand but extends through the ranks of financiers, stock market players, and speculators dealing callously with the natural resources of the world, and even appears to include some labor leaders."

### LEWIS ENCOURAGED DEALS

Resorting to his usual sophistry, Mr. Lewis implies that the oil magnate was really interested in the Mexican workers. Mr. Crawford goes on to explain: "In a statement issued in New York last April, Mr. Davis blamed the big oil companies for all criticism of his German-Mexican operations and said they also supplied oil to the Hitler government.

"Of course," he said, "it is a little difficult to see what was wrong for an American or, for that matter, any other neutral in selling oil to Germany. . . . It is quite true that we bought substantial quantities of petroleum from Mexico which were sold to German importers, including our own German company, as well as importers in other countries."

"Mr. Lewis has admitted encouraging the representatives of the Mexican labor government to sell oil to Mr. Davis in an attempt to break the blockade of the big companies against expropriated oil. He has assured associates who objected to his involvement in the Mexican-German oil traffic that Mr. Davis was actuated by a commendable determination to help the Mexican workers' government."



FEDERAL BUILDING AT ACAPULCO, A PACIFIC SEAPORT OF MEXICO



Herr Hitler, December 10, to all workers of Germany:

"THE right to live belongs to all nations. It won't do for one people to say: 'We'll let you others take part in our life.' It isn't a question of charity. It is a question of obtaining one's rights.

"The essence of every realistic sense of order is to see to it that alms are not given, but instead that rights are established. It isn't a question of doling out alms as an act of mercy to peoples who are short-changed on the distribution of the world, but it is a question of maintaining rights for human beings just as is the case in normal life.

#### SACRIFICE TO LIVE

"The right to live constitutes a claim of fundamental nature. The right to live includes the right to the soil, which alone gives life. For this claim peoples have even fought when a lack of wisdom threatened to interfere with their relationship, for they knew that even bloody sacrifices are better than the gradual dying off of nations.

"When we took over we demanded first national unity, as this was necessary for giving us the necessary strength to satisfy our claims.

"National unity, therefore, was one of three objectives for us in order, first of all, to organize the entire German strength, to show the German people how great is its strength, in general that it would thus again become conscious of its power, then to make its demands and carry them through. This national unity I expected to attain by an appeal to reason. During that period of nearly 15 years I was booed from both sides."

\* \* \*

#### "GAINED BY FORCE"

"Whoever hasn't anything won't get anything either. All my life I have been a have-not. I count myself as one of their number and have fought for them. Now again, I enter the fight as the representative of the have-nots. I will never recognize the claims of others to that which they have gained by force and robbery. In no case will I permit this claim to apply to what has been taken from us.

"It is interesting to observe the mode of living of the rich. They had so-called democracy in the Anglo-French world. In reality, capitalism reigns supreme, that is, there's a band of several hundred people who possess unmeasurable fortunes and who because of the peculiar construction of the state, are more or less completely independent and free.

"It is said this means rule by the people. But when you look closer, the people as such have not an opinion—it is placed before them. Now, who places this viewpoint before them? Why, it is capitalism!

"The slogan of liberty really means freedom of economy—namely, for everybody to grab for himself without state

## TWO SIDES of *Hitler* PROPAGANDA

### Arch jugglers of words talk freedom and slavery in one breath

control. Capital first makes the newspapers subservient. The lord of the so-called press is the man who supplies the capital, this press molds public opinion, the papers appear according to political parties, but in reality there is no difference between them.

"There's no real opposition—the opposition really holds the same view. These differ as little from each other as they used to differ with us in former times. You remember, no doubt, those old par-

ties. It was the same thing. Usually they are divided up into families. One is Conservative, the other is Liberal and, in a third case, in England, one belongs to the Labor party.

Richard-Walther Darre, Minister of Agriculture, May, 1940, before group of high Nazi officials:

"\* \* \* We will introduce in our new 'living space' completely new methods. All soil and industrial property of inhabitants of non-German origin will be confiscated without exception and distributed primarily among the worthy members of the Party and soldiers who were accorded honors for bravery in this war. Thus, a new

(Continued on page 48)



The Greeks  
ARE NO LADIES!



# Fistic BATTLE

## Extraordinary in WOODS

By SHAPPIE

*The timeworn newspaper clipping which Terry handed to Slim was an eye-witness account, by a local sports writer, of the mighty battle toward which Terry and his friends had been shaping their efforts.*

"SPORTS GAZETTE

UPSET EXTRAORDINARY

by

J. Lorthrop

"A fiery-headed comet blazes out of the woods and blasts the mighty Smoke Johnson off of his fistic throne."

As a sports writer, I have witnessed some startling upsets in the fistic arena, but these all pale into insignificance compared with the one that took place in the auditorium of the Jonathan Athletic Club, last night.

The real beginning of this sensational affair occurred last spring when, with the drive in the boom, the loggers invaded our town howling for action of some kind, or any kind.

Henry Johnson—otherwise known as "Smoke"—was the club's boxing instructor, and so great was his prowess that he was rated as a leading contender for the heavyweight championship. Most of Smoke's leisure time was spent at the Red Lion—saloon, dance hall and gambling room, run by his friend, M. Borski. Smoke and Borski conceived a scheme that would give the loggers, not only the action they craved, but would be highly profitable to themselves. They put up a stake of \$200 for any logger who could successfully refrain from assuming a horizontal position during a two round ring battle with Smoke, and furthermore, offered odds of five to one, for any amount.

As you doubtless remember, handsome Joe Leclair of the W. & O. Logging Camp, handicapped by his ignorance of the Marquis of Queensbury rules, met with ignominious defeat at the hands of Smoke, and the loggers, who backed Joe to a man, lost heavily. Much of their remaining wealth took wings in Borski's gambling room, by means which they considered questionable, and this, coupled with the fact that Smoke lost no opportunity of taunting them in highly insulting language, with their failure to produce a champion, so incensed them that one night a few picked men raided the gambling room—roughly handled Borski and his bouncers—wrecked the premises—scooped up all the currency of the realm in sight, and promptly departed; since then the two factions have been at daggers drawn.

This spring, with the logs in the boom,

### Epic struggle in the ring, makes another chapter in Chronicles of Work World

Smoke renewed his challenge but raised the ante to four rounds, with a further stipulation that the challenger must be a bona fide logger from the camps. Excitement ran high when it became known that the loggers had accepted the challenge, and were prepared to produce a contender, sponsored by two of our leading sporting men—Pat Clancy and Mike Donavan, foreman of the J. & J. logging camp. As you all know, Pat is open to place a bet on any kind of a contest; it might be only on which of two flies, crawling up a wall, would reach the ceiling first, or it might be a heavyweight fight—Pat is there with the ready cash and, as he is known as a shrewd better, a good many follow his lead.

#### THE FIGHT

*The taut ropes guard on every side  
The magic canvas square,  
And 'neath the garish flooding light  
Brave boxers strive in strenuous fight  
To beat their foe and win the right  
The victor's crown to wear.*

—Shappie.

The night of the fight arrived.

Long before the time for the main event—the four round contest between the mighty Smoke Johnson and an unknown challenger from the logging camps—the spacious auditorium of the Jonathan Athletic Club was packed, so full, with a roaring, sweating mass of humanity, that it spoke well for the construction of the building that the walls didn't burst out or the roof take an upward tilt. Borski and

#### A New Year's Wish

It is my joy in life to find  
At every turning of the road  
The strong arm of a brother kind  
To help me onward with my load.

And since I have no gold to give,  
And love alone must make amends,  
My only prayer is, while I live  
God make me worthy of my friends  
And brotherhood.

A happy and prosperous New Year to all  
the worthy Brothers.

WM. B. MORRISON,  
L. U. No. 284.

some of his staff had been busy covering the lumber-jack money at odds of five to one on Smoke; who the lumber jacks' champion was they didn't reveal. Having, at last, apparently drained that source dry, Borski, slightly inebriated, and conspicuous in a loud-checked suit, sporting sparkling diamonds in his finger ring and red necktie, strolled over to where Clancy, Donavan and a few lumber jacks were grouped. Sticking his face almost into Donavan's, he snarled out.

"I s'pose you fellows think your stumble bum is goin' to win pore little Smoke's \$200! Well, yuh got another think comin'! Smoke could lick the best man the lumber camps ever seen, with one hand tied behind his back!"

"Don't stick that ugly mug av yours in my face or I'll change the shape av it fer ye!" said Donavan angrily, as he made an involuntary movement with a large and decidedly capable looking fist. Borski hastily stepped back, and shouted, "Mebbe yuh think yer champeen 'ull win by a knock out!"

"He might, at that," said Clancy. "What odds will ye give that he don't?"

Borski, his face convulsed with anger, and shaking his fist in his rage, shouted, "I'll double the odds, an' cover any amount you er yer friends put up! Now what have yuh got to say to that? Put up er shut up!" Clancy turned to the club steward, who had joined the group, and said,

"Thomson! Ye heard the odds an' conditions that Borski has jus' offered! Well! Me, an' some av me friends, are goin' to take up that offer and, as you are the steward av the club, we'll place our bets wid you! Is that understood, Borski?"

"Yes, d—n yuh, I'll call yer bluff!"

"Put me down fer a thousand bucks, Thomson!" said Clancy quietly.

#### LIVELY BETTING

"I'll take another thousand!" said Donavan. A stranger stepped out from the rapidly gathering crowd, and said,

"Put me down for a thousand, too!"

"Name?" said Thomson. "Dan Coleman!" "Done!" said the impassive Thomson.

"Here is two honner dollar, fer me!" shouted Joe Leclair, as he shoved a roll of bills into Thomson's hand. "W'en Meester Borski is pay to me, w'at I is win from heem, I is buy me de bes' farm on de Hottowa Reeve, bah gar!" A couple of strangers tried to place bets, but Borski, somewhat puzzled and alarmed by the quick way in which his offer had been snapped up, sullenly refused to take on any more. In Thomson's office the bets were duly recorded, with security to cover them. I was somewhat puzzled at their large amounts. What logger—no matter how tough and hardy he might be—could hope to stay four rounds in the ring against a fighter of Smoke's caliber, and to win by a knockout—well, to me the idea seemed preposterous. Clancy and Donavan had taken advantage of Borski's boastfulness and, before he realized it, he was trapped into offering big odds for any amount; why were they so confident, and who was this mysterious Dan Cole-

(Continued on page 37)



# MEMBER *Starts His* *Own QUIZ Program*

By CHARLES HARRIS, I. O.

*The author of this technical article is an old-time press secretary. He handled correspondence from Waco, Texas, to the JOURNAL 40 years ago, back in 1900.*

## What is the cold resistance of a 100-watt, 120-volt, tungsten-filament lamp?

**H**OW many of the members could give that question the correct answer? I have asked quite a few in the past few weeks and the replies have varied like the answer to the question, "How old is Anne?"

The cold resistance of a 16 candle-power carbon-filament lamp varies. Looking over some data on these lamps I see where the cold resistance ranged from 415 to 460 ohms.

But his algebraic formulae make heads swim as no radio program ever did

The hot resistance was easily calculated by Ohm's law.

$$R = \frac{E}{I} = \frac{110}{\frac{1}{2}} = 220 \text{ ohms,}$$

as they were operated at 110 volts and consumed one-half amp.

The hot resistance of a 100-watt, 115 line voltage tungsten lamp by Ohm's law

$$\text{is } W = E \times I = \frac{E \times E}{R}$$

$$R = \frac{E \times E}{W} = \frac{115 \times 115}{100} = 132.2 \text{ ohms.}$$

W = Watts. E = Voltage at lamp. I =

Current.  $R = \text{Resistance. } I = \frac{E}{R}$  substi-

tuted for I in equation.  $W = E \times I = E$

$$\times \frac{E}{R}$$

The resistance of carbon decreases with increase of temperature while that of tungsten and other metals increases.

The cold resistance of the above lamp measured on a Wheatstone bridge is 13 ohms. This did not appear right, as this low-resistance would draw too much current, or 115 divided by 13 is equal to 8.8 amps. and by the previous formula it

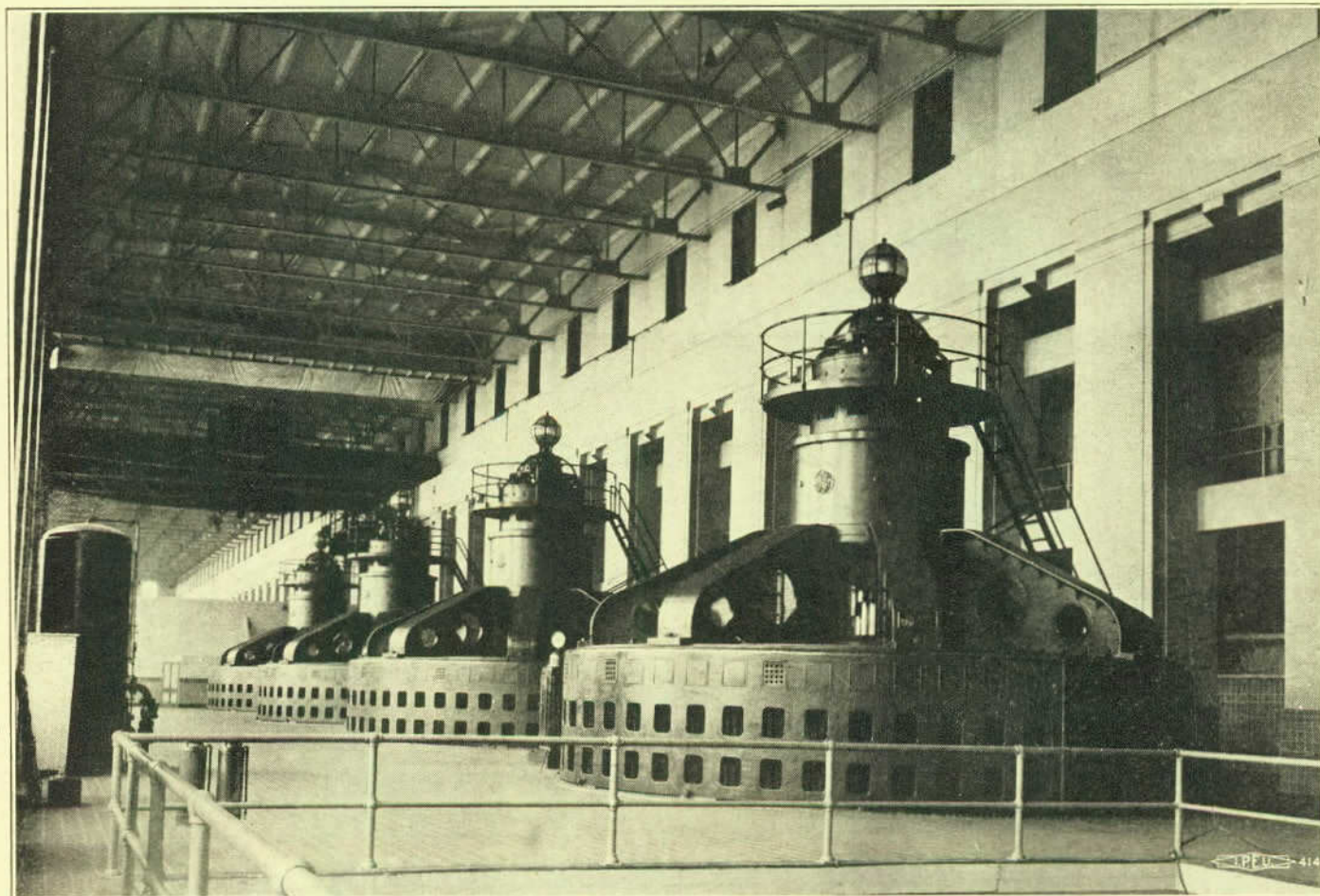
$$\text{figured } I = \frac{W}{E} = \frac{100}{115} = .87 \text{ amp.}$$

I was curious to find where this difference was between the lamp when hot and cold.

## WHAT IS TUNGSTEN?

Looking up the properties of this metal I found that metallic tungsten is a gray powder having a metallic lustre, and is

(Continued on page 38)

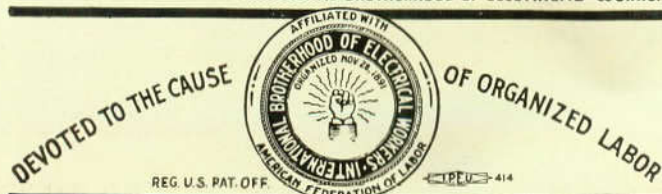


Juice generated in huge power stations like this burns in 100 watt lamps to energize electrical workers into writing learned articles like this.



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XL

Washington, D. C., January, 1941

No. 1

**Where—** America feels the grim grip of war preparations. A sense of heavy responsibility lies upon every citizen. The hour grows later. The clouds are heavier. We have not the slightest doubt, however, that this nation will rise in its might to defend those values which it has known completely for nearly two centuries. Only the strong in heart came to America in the first place and their descendants and their progeny, though appearing at times indifferent, will do all that is needed to defend the heritage.

**From Here?** Disturbing is it to find groups of citizens who seek to hide behind the clever alibi of isolationism or "America First" to sow seeds of discord and to obscure real issues. These persons are but fronts for that small group who have been inoculated with the false doctrines of either communism or fascism, and they do not fool anybody but themselves if they think this nation will fail to respond to a call to defend democracy.

The test of a nation is the test of an individual. An individual may be filled with such passion for ideals, such ardor for peace, he may despise war as he should, with deep aversion, so that he thinks not to fight is the nobler way; yet if, when attacked, he does not defend his home, if the instinct within him is not profound enough to resent such invasion, he belongs to the weak and the yellow and fails to survive. In like manner a nation must make choices. It may seek to rationalize its fears and its desires for comfort up to a point, but if it does not throw off these encumbrances and rise in its might to repel the invader, it too fails to survive.

Self-preservation is the first law of life; so in the beginning of this new year with grim problems ahead, we have little doubt, knowing working people as we do, America will respond to the new great emergency and meet it gallantly and powerfully so that government of the people, for the people, by the people shall not perish from the earth.

**New Deal Economy** Economists of the New Deal have striven manfully to build what they call a consumers' economy. They have rested heavily upon the theory of public spending to relieve unem-

ployment. During the years from 1932-40, billions were expended not without a salutary effect but the severe problem of unemployment was not solved. Some of the New Deal economists met this stricture upon their theory by the assertion that the reason unemployment was not wiped out was that not enough public money was expended.

With the coming of defense public spending is again to the fore. Instead of five or six billion dollars annually to be the contribution of the government, it looks as if 10 or 12 billion dollars is to be spent for armament.

A sharp difference between the Hitler theory of public spending and that of the New Deal is evident. Hitler, too, depends upon spending for armament but Hitler leans toward the productive theory requiring that the underlying population shall live on less and less and give more and more to the public treasury for arms. The New Deal theory is that the United States should spend more and more for armament but there should be no great curtailment of the standard of living or peacetime operations.

The world is watching and may watch with singular acuteness the course of operations in the United States. If unemployment is really wiped out in the next two years, if the United States really succeeds in building up its great defense program and at the same time maintains the present standard of living, it will accomplish that which no other nation in all history, in all the world has ever yet accomplished.

**King in Union** Much has been written about the silent revolution going forward in Great Britain in time of war. Nothing dramatized this silent revolution more than the news recently that the King of England is now wearing a union button. The gold badge of the British Trades Union Congress was recently presented to the King. The occasion was his inspection of the 50 mobile canteens which have been built with money, some \$60,000, subscribed by the trade union movement.

Many members of the American Federation of Labor wear the T. U. C. Gold Badge. These were given to them when they attended the British Trades Union Congress as fraternal delegates. The badge which King George now wears is an exact replica in gold of the badge which delegates wear at the annual British Trades Union Congress.

**Small Boy Psychology** Small boys nine or 10 years old love secret clubs and societies. They get a thrill out of mysterious pass words, movings hither and thither and the hocus-pocus of secrecy. Something of this small boy psychology pervades the communist movement in the United States. This is about the only way you can account for the fact that grown men and women, some of them with university



education, like to operate a machine such as the communists have tried to build in the United States.

Long ago the soul went out of communism. It is a discredited theory. It rests on hatred, and it makes cooperation between the complex groups in a society impossible. Something more primitive than holds the members of the movement together and the primitive thing is the childish desire for operating a secret society. There is much of the small boy performance in the communist. He loves to throw stones through windows. He likes to play pranks on stuffed shirts and brass hats and he likes to put his particular gang over. To date communists in America have brought forth not a single practical suggestion for solving either the labor problem or the complex problems of this hour. And yet grown men and women still play the old army game of confusion and secrecy. Building a democracy is not a small boy's game. Contrary to the view of many, democracy is a highly civilized project. It demands intelligence, self-effacement, cooperation, idealism, and these are virtues which small boys have not yet achieved. Secrecy is the foe of democracy. Gangism is the foe of democracy. It is too bad that so-called intelligent men and women, some of them still high up in the government, think they are performing a social service by adhering to such tactics.

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**Paying for Speed** In the last analysis what the United States is paying for on defense jobs is speed. Speed in construction is the most costly value there is. It takes six months to build a house in normal times and if this house is to be erected in 90 days, the expense is almost double. The high cost of erecting cantonments, camps, aviation schools, munition plants at high speed is facing the United States, and many enemies of labor are trying to pretend that the high cost is due to labor profiteering. This is just another attempt of enemies of labor to discredit it with public opinion. Labor is no more responsible for the high cost of speed than is the government or are employers. Speed is the imponderable; it must be paid for.

One might inquire as to why the United States waited until the middle of the summer of 1940 to begin defense preparations. If one were to accuse the administration of being at fault for the delay, the reply would be that the administration was bound by public opinion. The people of the United States were just not ready for defense preparations. In the last analysis then, it is nobody's fault and nobody should be blamed. The trite rumors of the fabulous weekly pay that mechanics are receiving, of course, is just so much propaganda. When a workman receives \$26 a day, he is taking it out of himself. Everyone recognizes that the eight-hour day is the standard for health and efficiency. If the workman works 12 hours a day, he is calling upon his physical reserves and depleting them and should be paid for this depletion. Moreover, the defense jobs are not

utterly without profit. It is true that cantonments and schools are put on a cost-plus basis but there is a tidy sum of 5 per cent tucked away in the new contracts for ownership which when the job runs to \$40,000,000 total nets a neat \$2,000,000 in return for three or four people. This is a pretty good profit.

We do not stress this matter of profit in order to be malicious but to show that the United States is trying to move forward on the old pattern of mutual interest in its defense program. If there should be a change in this, it should be all along the line and should be accomplished by conference with labor, capital and the government, and no one should seek to discredit any party in this tripartite partnership. The United States is paying for speed. Speed is necessary. Whispering campaigns, slanders and lies merely impede the total effort.

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**C. I. O. Now** With delusions of grandeur the C. I. O. continues to rush into the public prints in a frantic effort to catch public attention. Three years ago it was issuing manifestos to save the labor movement. Manifestos have now changed to blue-prints for government and industry. With complete disregard to reality C. I. O. has a plan for meeting every fancied emergency. The latest proposal is the complete re-vamping of the government defense machinery. This proposal hopes to by-pass the present defense commission and all its laboriously set up machinery and place defense measures in the hands of committees (Soviet?) of labor, industry and government. Wholly ignoring the fact that the proposal would mean the scrapping of six months of work and the creation of new machinery which would take several months to erect, the C. I. O. sublimely makes the proposal perhaps with ulterior motive to delay preparedness. The *ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL* thinks it is about time for the public to see through the C. I. O. The Congress of Industrial Organizations has not changed one iota since it was first organized—a group following the party line for the sole purpose of creating confusion and chaos. A nation at peace under a democratic regime can withstand a certain amount of confusion and chaos. It cannot withstand confusion and chaos in serious times of national emergency.

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War is hateful; war is repugnant to every decent man and woman. And yet when war is forced upon a reluctant world, even decent men and women must clear their eyes and view it as a catastrophe which must be met, even as a flood, a storm, a fire is met. Courage is the all-important need in such an hour. Men must be men and women must be women. A nation, if it cannot produce men and women of courage, men and women with clear vision, at such a time goes down, irrespective as to whether it has art, culture and all the other so-called civilized virtues.





# Woman's Work

EPU-414



## LABOR HAS MOST TO WIN OR LOSE IN DEFENSE OF U. S.

By A WORKER'S WIFE

**T**HERE has been quite a to-do by certain reactionary newspapers and also by reactionaries in Congress, about practices of organized labor which they charge are hampering the defense program. One newspaper sent out a reporter with orders to get a sensational story. The story would have been embarrassing, no doubt, as was intended, to the building trades union involved, if it had been true; but the reporter had sacrificed truth for sensationalism. Luckily the union was able to produce the facts and force the paper to print an apology. But the smear campaign has not been abandoned.

The real truth about it, as I learned confidentially from a reporter assigned to investigate building trades practices, is that the unions have been doing a magnificent job of moving qualified craftsmen to places where they are needed. And doesn't it make sense to admit that the unions are the best possible agencies to do this? Suppose you are an employer and you need 500 expert wiremen on short notice. Where would you get them? Would you advertise on the billboards, the newspapers, over the radio? You could bring men flocking in, but what evidence would you have besides their unsupported word, that they were qualified electricians? To put each one through a thorough examination in the craft would take a battery of examiners and consume much time. And out of a large number only a few could qualify.

Think of how much time, and money, too, if you could estimate it, is saved by being able to call a business agent and place the responsibility of furnishing men on his shoulders! It is his job to sit at the telephone and make contact with business agents in other cities, and to receive reports from them on how many men, expert workmen in this particular branch of the trade, may be sent from each city. It is also his job to get in touch with every unemployed member of his own local who can qualify for the work. It can't be done in an hour's time, but there is no quicker way to do it than through a group of alert business agents, each keenly interested in the welfare of his local members.

It doesn't take a national emergency to bring forth this alert service. It has been the custom for years, whenever some emergency, such as flood, hurricane, fire, or even a large building program, created a demand for more men than the local

business manager could furnish from his own membership list, for him to call in the necessary number of Brothers from other cities. Each local serves as an employment agency tapping from the reserves of union craftsmen of the nation as a whole. And remember, the business manager who brings him in as well as the one who sends him, must be responsible for each man's efficiency and knowledge of the craft.

Now if these reserves are used up it becomes the union's responsibility to examine and admit to membership men who can meet its standards. As you naturally are in a position to know, this country is emerging from a period when these reserves have been embarrassingly great. You as an individual perhaps have been affected by the fact that wage-earners in your family could not secure full employment. You can appreciate that locals, after this long period of worry and economic loss, are cautious about admitting large numbers of new members until they can be quite certain of steady employment for all. These decisions are made democratically by each local according to what they see and know in their own locality, as well as the information they receive about reserves in other cities.

Anyone who makes an impartial investigation will be convinced that our unions are trying to do the job as efficiently as possible. There are still millions of unemployed in this country. Until they can be absorbed into employment it is ridiculous to talk about breaking down wage and hour laws or union practices which were created especially to spread employment among a greater number of workers.

Every country has its reactionaries, usually people of wealth and prominence. They conceive of themselves as a class apart. They hate to see labor get a single penny more than is needed for bare subsistence. Even more do they hate to see labor obtaining an influence in government. Nevertheless, labor has gradually succeeded in obtaining many measures for the protection of the working population. We believe this trend is for the

lasting good of the country as a whole and we are determined that they be retained. It is labor's policy to cooperate with the government in the most thorough way in the defense program but this certainly does not mean acquiescence to the wanton breaking down of standards by irresponsible reactionaries.

Consider how great a part of the population of this country its workers are! Consider how great a stake our combined millions have in its welfare and security! We do not have large amounts of tangible wealth which may buy ease for us wherever we go. Our wealth is here, in the opportunity to work, the health, the comforts of life, the freedom of spirit this country gives us. Why, then, should we not act in defense of this stake we have in our country, and seek to have it extended to greater numbers so that all may be welded in loyalty and gratitude?

And if the time should come for labor to sacrifice its standards—if a crisis should arise so great as to demand this—I feel sure that it will be done, voluntarily and generously. Some of our Canadian locals have already voluntarily agreed to extend their workweek without extra overtime pay. But in this country we believe that many more people must be given the opportunity to work before a movement to extend hours is justified. We believe that voluntary cooperation is better in the long run than coercion.

It is true that in England both labor and industry are straining themselves to the point of exhaustion to meet a crisis which threatens their very lives. I wonder whether those who complain about unions maintaining their standards in this country realize that in Britain capital and labor are both shouldering their share of the load? Some months ago I read in a financial paper a discussion by a British industrialist of what incentives could accelerate industry when profits were not allowed. (That is the situation in Britain. It has not been asked of industry in this country.) His conclusion was that when faced with an appalling disaster to their country and to their very lives, both labor and industry had proved themselves capable of rising to the heights of devotion.

If would be better here if, abandoning backbiting, criticism and petty chiseling, both industry and labor should visualize the danger to our country and should unite their efforts, not only for defense, but for the creation of a finer America.

L. U. No. B-17, of Detroit, Mich., is organizing a women's auxiliary, with a large attendance expected at the January meeting.



## Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-18,  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

The November business meeting of the auxiliary to L. U. No. B-18 was held on the evening of the twenty-eighth at 319 South Spring Street. President Flynn had arranged to have Sister Peterson of the Garment Workers Union present, who was to have put on a fashion show, but word was received at the last minute that Sister Peterson had been called out of town. Sister Helderson, the Raleigh Cigar lady, was also to have been present and contributed a number, but she was ill and sent her regrets. But, in spite of these absences the meeting was instructive and interesting.

Sister Smith's thought for the day, which started off the meeting, is well worth repeating: "Emulate the tea-kettle; it's up to its neck in hot water but still keeps singing."

Sister Waxman, our political reporter, read a very instructive article on the Lee Geyer anti-poll tax bill. This bill would make void any provision that prohibits an otherwise qualified voter from voting because of his inability to pay the poll tax, a condition which exists in a number of our southern states, and thereby the people do not have the use of the ballot to right their wrongs as was intended by the makers of the Constitution which grants a republican form of government. The majority of the people in these states have no vote and they are looking to the federal government for aid in this matter. No section of the country can live unto itself, says Mr. Geyer, and let us do our bit to help remedy an injustice to those affected who are American citizens, the same as we are. A motion was immediately made and passed that the auxiliary, as a body and individually, should send a card to the congressman of the district in which we live and ask him to give his support to this bill.

An item of practical interest was furnished by Sister Underwood on the buying of union-made stockings. We are urged to ask the clerks for the union label and to keep on asking. This label may be found on the toe or the welt of the stocking. When we purchase a union-made stocking we are really helping ourselves, for the quality and workmanship of these stockings are superior to many others that are on the market today. Following is a list of stockings that bear the union label: Mission (made in Los Angeles), Blue Moon, Best Made, Career Girl, Phoenix, Real Silk, Rollins Runstop, Society Maid, Strutwear, Style-Step, Lovely Lady, Lady Helen, Hollyvogue, and Holeproof Luxite.

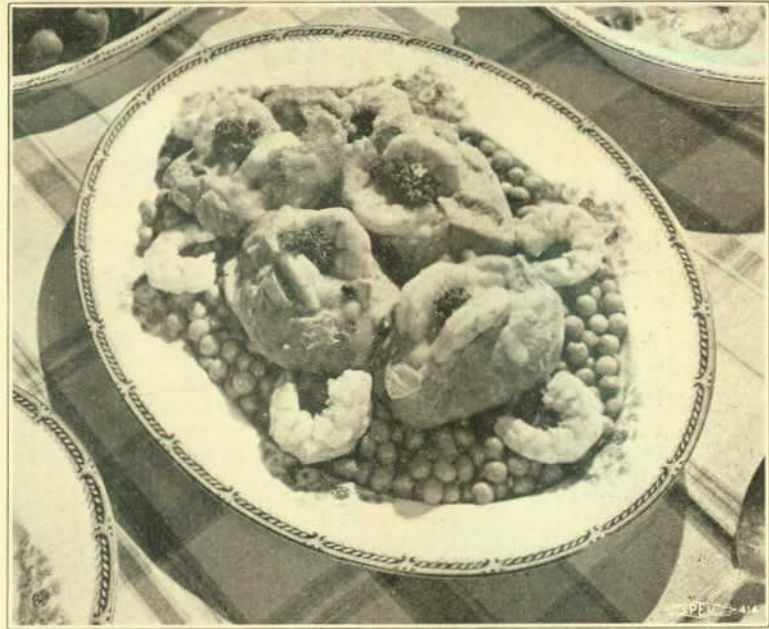
A vote of thanks was tendered Sister Sisson, first vice president and chairman of the social committee, and her helpers, Sisters Koepke, Ohlman and Weare, for their efforts that made the anniversary dinner party the splendid success it was.

Sisters Sisson and Wood were appointed to look up a hall that would be suitable as a permanent place of meeting for the auxiliary.

An invitation was read to the members to attend the Christmas party for the children to be given at the Labor Temple on the night of December 19. There will be a tree and a program.

The canned gods which have been accumulating during a number of months past were voted to be donated to a children's orphanage, further announcement to be made later. Some of the ladies are also donating home

(Continued on page 52)



Courtesy National Association Service.

### Choice of American Kings

By SALLY LUNN

Did you ever wonder where chicken a la king got its name? Probably if you thought about it at all, while enjoying this delicious dish, you surmised that the name was connected with some crowned head of Europe, or possibly that it just meant "fit for a king." It is really an American dish, created by George Greenwald, chef of the once famous Brighton Beach Hotel, especially to please the appetite of his boss, E. Clarke King. Mr. King was so delighted with this origination that he put it on the menu, honoring it with his own name. Thus chicken a la King first made its appearance about 1918.

Here is a modern a la King recipe which, because it has been tested and retested by many famous cooks, is one you will want to remember:

#### Basic A La King Recipe

2 cups medium white sauce (made from stock if desired)  
1 egg yolk  
1 or 2 cups canned peas  
1 cup cooked and diced meat, poultry or sea food  
2 tb. butter  
¼ cup diced celery  
¼ cup diced green pepper and pimento mixed  
½ lb. washed and diced fresh mushrooms or 1 can mushroom caps  
Season to taste, salt and pepper.

Place white sauce in top of double boiler, add slightly beaten egg yolk and blend thoroughly. Add meat, poultry or fish and 1 cup canned peas. While this mixture is heating, cook in the butter over a very low heat the mushrooms, celery, green pepper and pimento. When tender, add this to the cream sauce mixture. One cup of peas is sufficient if added directly to the cream sauce mixture. However, in some instances you may

wish to serve the canned peas buttered as a side dish or garnish to the a la King. In this case, one No. 1 can, or two cups of canned peas, will be needed. Suggested meats and poultry for use in this basic a la King follow. Also a variety of cases in which the a la King may appropriately be served.

MEATS: Pork, Veal, Ham (smoked); Sweetbreads.

POULTRY: Chicken, Turkey, Chicken livers.

SEA FOOD: Shrimp, Salmon, Tuna, Crabmeat.

CASES: Tomato biscuits, Pastry cases, Popovers, Cream puff shells, Bread or Toast cases, French toast.

Our illustration shows shrimp a la king served in cream puff shells. The cream puff shells are quite easy to make, especially with this simplified recipe:

#### Cream Puff Shells

½ cup water ¼ tsp. salt  
¼ cup butter 1 cup sifted flour  
2 eggs.

Place water, butter and salt in heavy saucepan and heat; when boiling briskly add flour all at once, stirring vigorously and cook until mixture forms a smooth ball which leave the sides of pan clean; stirring constantly. Turn into mixing bowl and beat in thoroughly 1 egg at a time; then continue beating until mixture is thick and shiny and breaks off when spoon is raised. Drop on greased baking sheet, 6 to 8 equal portions. Bake large puff shells in very hot oven (450 degrees) 15 minutes, then reduce heat to moderate (350 degrees) and bake 20 to 25 minutes longer. Cut thin slice from top of each and fill with a la king mixture.



# Official Business

Following is the vote of the membership on the recent proposition submitted by the Executive Council as per Article IX, Section 6, and Article XXX, Section 2 of the Constitution:

## Amendment by Addition to Article XIV

Article XIV, new Section 8; and present Section 8 and following sections to be renumbered Sections 9 to 12.

New Section 8. All members drafted or entering active Military Service shall be issued—on application by the member—a Military Service card, and one designated portion of the card is to be sent to the International Office by the financial secretary of the local union. A member issued such a card shall, on being demobilized from active service, immediately deposit the portion of said card issued to him with the financial secretary of the local union that issued same, and resume payment of his monthly local union dues.

For maintaining International Office standing of said members, as provided above, while in active service, all other members—except members on pension—shall pay in the months of January, April, July, and October of each year an assessment of fifty cents for beneficial members, and ten cents for "B" members.

All International Office members shall be governed by the above the same as members of local unions, except that service cards shall be issued to them by the International Secretary.

Local Unions providing local union benefits may make such arrangements as the local union desires for the maintenance of such benefits for members in active service. Where a local union does not make provision for the maintenance of local union benefits, the member receiving such service card shall not be entitled to any existing local union benefits until he redeposits his service card in the local union.

L. U.	Location	BENEFICIAL		B MEMBERS	
		In Favor	Opposed	In Favor	Opposed
B-2	St. Louis, Mo.	168	---	---	---
B-3	New York, N. Y.	7719	---	6522	---
4	New Orleans, La.	7	---	---	---
B-5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	867	---	---	---
6	San Francisco, Calif.	---	725	---	---
7	Springfield, Mass.	---	19	---	---
8	Toledo, Ohio	97	10	---	---
B-9	Chicago, Ill.	1597	313	220	155
12	Pueblo, Colo.	14	---	---	---
16	Evansville, Ind.	75	13	---	---
B-17	Detroit, Mich.	---	835	---	---
B-18	Los Angeles, Calif.	---	1352	---	472
22	Omaha, Nebr.	32	28	---	---
B-23	St. Paul, Minn.	---	641	---	58
B-25	Long Island, N. Y.	107	---	---	---
26	Washington, D. C.	---	553	---	---
B-28	Baltimore, Md.	332	---	---	---
B-31	Duluth, Minn.	---	496	---	8
B-32	Lima, Ohio	54	---	7	---
34	Peoria, Ill.	---	136	---	---
35	Hartford, Conn.	69	---	---	---
B-36	Sacramento, Calif.	16	---	5	---
B-38	Cleveland, Ohio	---	839	---	359
B-39	Cleveland, Ohio	342	---	---	---
40	Hollywood, Calif.	607	10	---	---
41	Buffalo, N. Y.	---	331	---	---
B-43	Syracuse, N. Y.	15	43	---	---
B-48	Portland, Oreg.	---	135	152	---
B-50	Oakland, Calif.	131	---	15	---
B-52	Newark, N. J.	---	456	---	---
B-53	Kansas City, Mo.	112	---	43	---
54	Columbus, Ohio	23	---	---	---
B-57	Salt Lake City, Utah	18	16	358	496
B-58	Detroit, Mich.	---	1128	---	107
59	Dallas, Texas	23	30	---	---
60	San Antonio, Texas	38	---	---	---
64	Youngstown, Ohio	57	---	---	---
B-65	Butte, Mont.	4	129	23	---
B-66	Houston, Texas	120	55	51	4
67	Quincy, Ill.	---	17	---	---
68	Denver, Colo.	195	---	---	---
B-73	Spokane, Wash.	124	22	1	---
B-76	Tacoma, Wash.	200	---	8	---
B-77	Seattle, Wash.	666	432	113	89
80	Norfolk, Va.	98	1	---	---
81	Scranton, Pa.	65	---	---	---
82	Dayton, Ohio	104	---	---	---
B-83	Los Angeles, Calif.	---	1156	---	244
84	Atlanta, Ga.	400	---	---	---
B-86	Rochester, N. Y.	---	150	3	12
87	Newark, Ohio	8	---	---	---
88	Chillicothe, Ohio	---	25	---	---
B-90	New Haven, Conn.	---	105	---	---
B-93	E. Liverpool, Ohio	1	7	---	---
96	Worcester, Mass.	93	---	---	---

L. U.	Location	BENEFICIAL		B MEMBERS	
		In Favor	Opposed	In Favor	Opposed
B-98	Philadelphia, Pa.	---	709	---	182
100	Fresno, Calif.	---	43	---	---
99	Providence, R. I.	149	---	---	---
B-102	Paterson, N. J.	---	110	---	4
103	Boston, Mass.	---	911	---	---
104	Boston, Mass.	---	225	---	---
B-105	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	5	---	29	2
B-106	Jamestown, N. Y.	44	---	17	---
107	Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	27	---	---
110	St. Paul, Minn.	---	182	---	---
111	Denver, Colo.	7	---	---	---
113	Colorado Springs, Colo.	55	---	---	---
114	Fort Dodge, Iowa	14	---	---	---
117	Elgin, Ill.	15	---	---	---
B-120	London, Ont., Can.	19	1	---	---
121	Washington, D. C.	---	159	---	---
122	Great Falls, Mont.	1	83	---	---
B-124	Kansas City, Mo.	357	---	84	---
B-125	Portland, Oreg.	20	168	---	---
129	Elyria, Ohio	---	18	---	---
B-130	New Orleans, La.	---	212	---	---
131	Kalamazoo, Mich.	4	16	---	---
133	Middletown, N. Y.	10	---	---	---
B-136	Birmingham, Ala.	---	90	---	---
137	Albany, N. Y.	6	---	---	---
B-138	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	1	32	---	3
139	Elmira, N. Y.	17	---	---	---
141	Wheeling, W. Va.	32	---	---	---
143	Harrisburg, Pa.	31	5	---	---
B-145	Rock Island, Ill.	168	---	---	---
146	Decatur, Ill.	9	4	---	---
152	Deer Lodge, Mont.	39	2	---	---
153	South Bend, Ind.	12	25	---	---
155	Fort Worth, Texas	41	---	---	---
159	Madison, Wis.	---	44	---	---
B-160	Minneapolis, Minn.	2	942	41	---
164	Jersey City, N. J.	---	397	---	---
169	Fresno, Calif.	41	---	---	---
174	Warren, Pa.	5	---	---	---
175	Chattanooga, Tenn.	96	---	---	---
177	Jacksonville, Fla.	---	104	---	---
178	Canton, Ohio	16	---	---	---
B-180	Vallejo, Calif.	125	---	3	---
181	Utica, N. Y.	---	52	---	---
183	Lexington, Ky.	28	---	---	---
184	Galesburg, Ill.	24	---	---	---
185	Helena, Mont.	1	36	---	---
187	Oshkosh, Wis.	13	3	---	---
193	Springfield, Ill.	135	---	---	---
194	Shreveport, La.	---	30	---	---
195	Milwaukee, Wis.	---	51	---	---
200	Anaconda, Mont.	---	100	---	---
B-22	San Francisco, Calif.	70	39	81	42
B-203	Devils Lake, N. Dak.	---	7	---	---
235	Detroit, Mich.	1	12	---	---
210	Atlantic City, N. J.	49	12	---	---
211	Atlantic City, N. J.	14	14	---	---
B-212	Cincinnati, Ohio	---	204	---	---
213	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	72	8	---	---
214	Chicago, Ill.	59	39	---	---
B-216	Harrisonburg, Va.	9	---	9	---
222	Bar Harbor, Maine	---	5	---	---
223	Brockton, Mass.	---	24	---	---
224	New Bedford, Mass.	51	---	---	---
225	Topeka, Kans.	50	---	---	---
229	York, Pa.	4	12	---	---
230	Victoria, B. C., Can.	14	8	---	---
B-232	Kaukauna, Wis.	---	13	---	1
235	Taunton, Mass.	5	3	---	---
236	Streator, Ill.	3	4	1	1
237	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	21	---	---	---
238	Asheville, N. C.	24	---	---	---
B-239	Jamestown, N. Dak.	9	---	---	---
240	Muscatine, Iowa	12	4	---	---
241	Ithaca, N. Y.	15	---	---	---
243	Salinas, Calif.	4	9	---	---
B-244	Lincoln, Nebr.	17	2	7	2
245	Toledo, Ohio	96	87	---	---
B-245	Steubenville, Ohio	---	18	---	---
B-243	Georgetown, S. C.	6	5	6	9
252	Ann Arbor, Mich.	71	---	---	---
255	Ashland, Wis.	13	---	---	---
256	Fitchburg, Mass.	13	---	---	---
257	Jefferson City, Mo.	15	---	---	---
259	Salem, Mass.	---	27	---	---
262	Plainfield, N. J.	---	27	---	---
B-263	Dubuque, Iowa	1	45	2	60
265	Lincoln, Nebr.	3	12	---	---
B-266	Phoenix, Ariz.	---	13	---	105
269	Trenton, N. J.	103	---	---	---
271	Wichita, Kans.	8	19	---	---
275	Muskegon, Mich.	22	1	---	---
B-276	Superior, Wis.	---	50	---	12
B-277	Port of New York, N. Y.	43	3	---	---
278	Corpus Christi, Texas	41	---	---	---
280	Salem, Oreg.	17	---	---	---
281	Anderson, Ind.	---	38	---	---
B-288	Waterloo, Iowa	---	24	---	2



L. U.	Location	BENEFICIAL		B MEMBERS		L. U.	Location	BENEFICIAL		B MEMBERS	
		In Favor	Opposed	In Favor	Opposed			In Favor	Opposed	In Favor	Opposed
291	Boise, Idaho	19				483	Tacoma, Wash.	39			
B-292	Minneapolis, Minn.		439		34	490	Dover, N. H.	17			
293	Columbus, Ohio	10	2			492	Montreal, Que.	2	51		
295	Little Rock, Ark.	48	2			B-494	Milwaukee, Wis.	1216			
296	Berlin, N. H.	7				B-495	Wilmington, N. C.	15		2	
301	Texarkana, Texas	12				496	Silver City, N. Mex.	33			
B-302	Richmond, Calif.	117		4		B-497	Wenatchee, Wash.	7	1		
303	St. Catharines, Ont., Can.	3				B-498	Lincoln, Nebr.	10			
B-304	Topeka, Kans.	183	183	43	52	B-499	Des Moines, Iowa	10	22		
B-305	Ft. Wayne, Ind.		12			500	San Antonio, Texas	14	64		
B-306	Akron, Ohio		52			501	Yonkers, N. Y.		402		
B-309	E. St. Louis, Ill.	591		88		504	Meadville, Pa.		16		
311	Chattanooga, Tenn.	44	22			505	Mobile, Ala.	87			
313	Wilmington, Del.	3	42			506	St. Paul, Minn.	5	10		
B-316	Nashville, Tenn.	28		6		508	Savannah, Ga.	40			
317	Huntington, W. Va.	26				512	Grand Falls, Newfoundland	25			
319	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.	5				513	Decatur, Ill.	8	11		
321	La Salle, Ill.	49				516	Red Bank, N. J.	3	29		
322	Casper, Wyo.		8			517	Astoria, Oreg.	22	1		
323	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	39	11			B-524	Wahpeton, N. Dak.	6	13		
324	Longview, Texas	31	3			525	Danbury, Conn.	12			
325	Binghamton, N. Y.	168				527	Galveston, Texas	1	16		
326	Lawrence, Mass.		289			528	Milwaukee, Wis.	32	37		
B-327	Dover, N. J.	3		36		529	Eugene, Oreg.	7			
328	Oswego, N. Y.	50				531	Michigan City, Ind.	19	1		
329	Shreveport, La.	98				532	Billings, Mont.	1	94		
332	San Jose, Calif.		51			536	Schenectady, N. Y.	7			
333	Portland, Maine	58	68			538	Danville, Ill.	16			
335	Springfield, Mass.		13			539	Port Huron, Mich.		18		
338	Denison, Texas	1	16			540	Canton, Ohio	30	2		
339	Ft. William, Ont., Can.		99			543	Del Rio, Texas	10			
340	Sacramento, Calif.	2	19			544	Hornell, N. Y.	4	30		
341	Livingston, Mont.	19	1			B-545	St. Joseph, Mo.	24	1	8	
B-347	Des Moines, Iowa	34	1	6		546	Aurora, Ill.	6	15		
348	Calgary Alta., Can.	154				547	Lincoln, Nebr.	39	6		
349	Miami, Fla.	173				549	Huntington, W. Va.	24			
351	Olean, N. Y.	20				550	Gary, Ind.		22		
352	Lansing, Mich.	1	27			552	Lewistown, Mont.		12		
353	Toronto, Ont.	271				556	Walla Walla, Wash.	17			
B-354	Salt Lake City, Utah	3	30			559	Kenora, Ont.	29			
B-356	Washburn, N. Dak.	12	9			561	Montreal, Que.	285			
B-357	Las Vegas, Nev.	47		7		562	Wenatchee, Wash.	9	1		
B-358	Perth Amboy, N. J.	65				B-565	Bridgeport, Conn.	28	1	1	
360	Oakland, Calif.	17	136			568	Montreal, Que.	61			
362	Washington, D. C.	19	7			B-569	San Diego, Calif.	32	75		
363	Spring Valley, N. Y.	8	11			574	Bremerton, Wash.	3	23		
365	Norris, Tenn.	31	5			575	Portsmouth, Ohio	7			
366	Two Harbors, Minn.		35			576	Alexandria, La.	26			
367	Easton, Pa.		23			580	Olympia, Wash.	7	4		
370	Twin Falls, Idaho	10	14			581	Morristown, N. J.		50		
375	Allentown, Pa.	2	43			583	El Paso, Texas		40		
377	Lynn, Mass.		2			586	Ottawa, Ont.	31			
382	Columbia, S. C.	36	6			587	New Orleans, La.	18	4		
384	Muskogee, Okla.					588	Lowell, Mass.		20		
B-388	Charleroi, Pa.	6				589	Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.	8	138		
390	Port Arthur, Texas	25				591	Stockton, Calif.	3	12		
393	Havre, Mont.	5	18			592	Vineland, N. J.	2	18		
394	Auburn, N. Y.	3	5			593	Dunkirk, N. Y.	3	9		
396	Boston, Mass.		26			595	Oakland, Calif.	20	42		
397	Balboa, C. Z., Pan.	6	50			597	Danville, Ill.	6	3		
398	Charleston, S. C.	33	20			600	Torrington, Conn.	4	3		
401	Reno, Nev.	18				601	Champaign & Urbana, Ill.		51		
406	Stratford, Ont., Can.	25				604	Hoboken, N. J.	2	58		
408	Missoula, Mont.	1	32			B-605	Jackson, Miss.	25	2	8	
409	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	30	11			B-609	Santa Cruz, Calif.	14			
411	Warren, Ohio	30				610	Philadelphia, Pa.		53		
B-412	Kansas City, Mo.	51		180		611	Albuquerque, N. Mex.		134		
413	Santa Barbara, Calif.	24	1			613	Atlanta, Ga.	73			
B-414	Lancaster, Pa.	13	13			614	San Rafael, Calif.	21			
415	Cheyenne, Wyo.	8				615	Kansas City, Mo.	25	5		
416	Bozeman, Mont.		43			B-616	Grand Island, Nebr.	37	17		
417	Coffeyville, Kans.	5	10			617	San Mateo, Calif.	1	231		
B-418	Pasadena, Calif.		184		6	620	Sheboygan, Wis.	2	18		
B-420	Waterbury, Conn.	45	15	50	3	B-624	Panama City, Fla.	16	2	3	
421	Concord, N. H.		12			629	Moncton, N. B.		48		
B-423	McBridge, S. Dak.	9	20			630	Lethbridge, Alta.	7			
424	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	14				631	Newburgh, N. Y.	4	14		
B-425	Fairmont, W. Va.	5				632	Atlanta, Ga.	20	9		
426	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	4	3			633	St. Louis, Mo.	47	9		
427	Springfield, Ill.	38	17			B-636	Toronto, Ont.	36		1	
428	Bakersfield, Calif.	4	23			B-640	Phoenix, Ariz.	18			
B-429	Nashville, Tenn.	27	1			645	Kingston, N. Y.	2	8		
430	Racine, Wis.	7	9			648	Hamilton, Ohio	2	35		
B-431	Mason City, Iowa	12	1	1	3	649	Alton, Ill.	46	11		
B-434	Douglas, Ariz.		14			653	Miles City, Mont.	11			
B-435	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	40		13		654	Chester, Pa.	15	22		
437	Fall River, Mass.	26				656	Birmingham, Ala.	24	6		
B-438	Troy, N. Y.	3	73		24	B-657	Jerome, Ariz.	12		2	
B-439	Camden, N. J.	1	31			B-659	Medford, Oreg.	136	93	1	
440	Riverside, Calif.		15			660	Waterbury, Conn.	2	14		
B-441	Santa Ana, Calif.	7				B-663	Milwaukee, Wis.	9	61	1	3
443	Montgomery, Ala.	17	2			664	New York, N. Y.	25	10		
444	Ponca City, Okla.	22	2			665	Lansing, Mich.		30		
B-446	Monroe, La.	12	2	15		666	Richmond, Va.	6	22		
448	Middletown, N. Y.	2	5			B-667	Pueblo, Colo.	31	51	54	31
449	Pocatello, Idaho	11	1			668	Lafayette, Ind.		23		
450	Chattanooga, Tenn.	77				669	Springfield, Ohio		36		
451	Crawfordsville, Ind.	13				674	Boston, Mass.	8	15		
452	Burlington, Iowa	8	5			B-675	Elizabeth, N. J.	1	44		
B-453	Springfield, Mo.	28		14		678	Scranton, Pa.	2	50		
B-456	New Brunswick, N. J.		20			679	Winnipeg, Man.	15			
457	Port Arthur, Texas	21	2			682	St. Petersburg, Fla.	24	2		
458	Aberdeen, Wash.	11	2			683	Columbus, Ohio	3	21		
459	Johnstown, Pa.	54	23			B-684	Modesto, Calif.	12			
461	Aurora, Ill.		33			685	Bloomington, Ill.	13	7		
B-465	San Diego, Calif.	83	21	124	52	B-690	Mitchell, S. Dak.	17	1		
471	Millinocket, Maine	12				691	Glendale, Calif.		67		
B-474	Memphis, Tenn.	297		59		692	Bay City, Mich.	4	32		
475	Paducah, Ky.	2	27			697	Gary, Ind.	101			
B-477	San Bernardino, Calif.		64	1		700	Ft. Smith, Ark.	10			
479	Beaumont, Texas	117				701	Wheaton, Ill.	16	3		
480	Jackson, Miss.	21				B-702	West Frankfort, Ill.	142	249	14	
481	Indianapolis, Ind.	13	71								
B-482	Eureka, Calif.		9								

(Continued on page 46)





# Correspondence



L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Another year has come and gone and now it is 1941, a year which should be a banner year. To St. Louis it is going to be, with two large jobs going ahead 100 per cent A. F. of L., which is in line with our organizing campaign.

Local No. B-1, as I have stated before, is in the midst of the campaign, being led by one of the ablest business agents, James Morrell, assisted by three able men, Gus Loepker in the city on construction work, Henry Koenig, maintenance organizing, and last but not least the big man with the big job, John Minert, organizing the county and city non-union shops. It is surprising the stride which has been made by these men in so short a time. St. Louis and St. Louis county, it is safe to say, are more than 95 per cent organized. Of course this could not have been accomplished without the close cooperation and coordination of the entire membership, in other words just a big happy family struggling for the better things in life.

I hope in the near future I can secure a picture of our officers, which I am sure you will agree are a handsome bunch to lead the first local union of the I. B. E. W. during the Golden Anniversary year which is to be a big thing in St. Louis.

At our last meeting I noticed that the Christmas season brought home some of our brother members who had been working out of town. I learned that most of them intend to return to their respective jobs scattered around the country after the holidays, and I wish these boys lots of luck and lots of work wherever they go during the coming year; but as for me I prefer to remain in good old St. Louis.

Local No. B-1 celebrated Christmas as usual with a gigantic party for children and grown ups. It was held in a large hall at the rear of our building, as ours wasn't large enough to accommodate the crowd. The outside was decorated with streamers of lights in attractive designs. The inside was decorated with evergreen, holly berries and poinsettias with streamers of red and green rope and an enormous tree.

The evening was started with a short talk by the business agent and followed by an elaborate program, talent being furnished by the Janet Lip's School of Dancing. The entertainers were from about the age of five to 18 years, also the roll out the barrel quartet which were encored several times.

The big event for the children was when old Santa came out of the fireplace on the stage with presents, candy, nuts and ice cream for all from infants to 12 years of age. It was a sight to see the infants (or future electricians) carried by their proud fathers, parading up to the stage to receive their gifts, which were wooly animals, and shake the hand of old St. Nick. The other children followed according to age. The lucky adults received lovely electrical appliances as attendance prizes which were donated by the contractors and supply houses.

The remainder of the evening was enjoyed by dancing to the music of Morry Newman

(lover of light work) and his musical musicians.

M. ("MACK") MCFARLAND,  
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor:

On reading the following article submitted to me by the writer, Brother Austin P. Duff, Card No. 589665, a member of Local Union No. B-3's educational committee, I recommend that it be given your undivided attention, as Brother Austin Duff deserves much credit for his efforts in this article, which is as follows:

As we read through our various newspapers and magazines, we will, if one will but notice, perceive a definite effort to condemn organized labor for the delay in the construction of army cantonments and other developments essential to the defense program.

This without a doubt is but another strategic move to use "preparedness preparations" as a prong to stir up public sentiment against organized labor in favor of cry-baby million dollar combines.

Organized labor realized the importance of an adequate defense to keep out the unscrupulous hordes of dictator-controlled governments, and also, that the same is of vital importance if we are to maintain and seek the fullest rights of enjoying the fruits of our labor.

The national government in its efforts to serve and save democracy from foreign invasion has created a temporary boom, and private corporations are handling the supplies and construction of these developments. As everyone knows these corporations are directly or indirectly organized for the purpose of deriving greater profits from their investments, yes—mainly by cutting "labor costs" to the bone. Therefore, it is only natural that these greedy corporations would desire that we migrate every few months from one locality to another, living in dwellings unfit for human habitation, working eight to 10 hours a day for wages beneath the cost of proper maintenance of health and peace of mind. Would we, then, as soon as the defense program was complete, be able to revert back to the normal conditions we have acquired through years of struggle and personal sacrifice? Perhaps, but not without the same old bitter quarrels and strikes.

This single unit of the American Federation of Labor, through its thorough investigation of building construction, has found that the only means to have and maintain a stabilized system of employment, is by regulating hours and wages so as to conform with the ever-increasing population and the ever-increasing mechanized means of eliminating manual labor in the construction of power houses, factories, office buildings, dwellings, etc., and due to these noteworthy efforts of this local in seeking to have adopted progressive ideas, Local Union No. B-3 has now surrounding her, financially powerful enemies determined to use any subterfuge in an unworthy effort

to disrupt and bankrupt this local. But their efforts have but welded us closer together in our struggle, and the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at New Orleans, La., gave labor reason to be determined in our efforts to convince any and all persons or groups of the feasibility of a six-hour working day and a five-day week to place the millions back to work.

This progressive bit of union legislation can only be universally attained through the concerted efforts of every humane-minded group associated with the intention to improve our very existence on this earth.

Up to the present time, we have been unable to discover any humane principles given to mankind, without a fight by the "brass hats" of high finance, who greedily and with relish, hire at great expense legal, literary and political schemers, who find ways and means of acquiring greater wealth at the expense of mortals, who are compelled through circumstances beyond their control, to work with mind and body for a meagre existence.

Surely we were not sorted out at birth, and a privileged few given the right to subjugate the underprivileged to indignities beneath those suffered by the animals that reside in their palatial estates; and because labor refuses to accept these conditions, and also refuses to kow-tow to their selfish commands, labor is condemned as being some sort of a monstrosity that must be destroyed at all costs.

When and only when these men, who refuse to see beyond the dollar sign, realize that every human being has an equity in the struggle of life—and when they are also willing to hold the hand of labor with a feeling of good will and human understanding—then and only then can all the people be happy and contented, immaterial of their respective station in life.

We, therefore, are left with one purpose as union men and women, that is, to join in the progressive march of the American Federation of Labor, wholeheartedly and with a feeling of satisfaction that we are on the side of right instead of financial might, and that as long as we stand as one, refusing to be influenced by opposition propaganda we need fear no cracking up of our defense of humane policies.

I wish to extend to you holiday greetings for a happy New Year to all labor.

JERE P. SULLIVAN,  
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

The year 1941 will be with us when this letter goes to press. We sure will welcome in the New Year, but we sure had no kick coming on the year of 1940, for it went out with a bang. Glad to hear our business manager, Brother Caffrey, report all of our members are working and our local lucky to be able to take care of members from out-of-town locals and from the big cities to work on some of our government building projects. New England sure has been in luck to be able to get quite a little of the government defense



contracts for new building projects. At the last meeting our delegates to the state convention reported all the members working. It is the first report I can ever remember hearing when every member who is able to work has found employment through his business manager.

For it seems such a short time ago when our business manager was calling up the different business managers in regard to putting some of our boys to work and being lucky to have some of the boys sent to Hartford and New York and Providence. Little did Local No. B-3, one of the largest locals in our I. B. E. W., realize that in a short time our Business Manager Caffrey would be able to return the favor they did for him and be able to call to Local No. B-3 for some of their unemployed members. For I have heard that they seem to be plenty satisfied with conditions in and around Springfield, for living conditions are quite a lot different from other localities.

So I hope for a New Year gift, our International Office will report all the members in our I. B. E. W. working by the first of March. All have a prosperous New Year.

E. MULLARKEY,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-17, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

Greetings to the Officers and Members of the I. B. E. W. throughout the Brotherhood:

The officers and members of Local No. B-17 take this opportunity to wish you a very happy and prosperous New Year.

The year which is fast drawing to an end has been a pleasant and kind one for most of the members of Local B-17.

During the last half of 1940 organization has been the theme of most of the conversation. As a matter of fact it has become a reality. Our business manager, C. M. Hedgecock, started the ball rolling with an inspiring talk on the need of organizing everyone connected with the business.

Since July 1, 1940, Local 17 has initiated almost 50 beneficial members. The last three meetings of the year have been featured with an initiation. The classes were made up of apprentices, operators, groundmen, tree trimmers and truck drivers.

Local No. B-17 isn't satisfied with organizing those connected with the electrical industry. We will soon have in our midst the women's auxiliary. Yes, the women should be organized, for they spend the largest percentage of the income in any family. The ladies should be made acquainted with union made and fair made goods and services. We are looking for a large delegation of ladies at the next meeting (January) of the auxiliary.

Labor won another victory in Wayne County. Although the C. I. O. took the case into court, it was a victory for all organized labor. Judge James Chenot handed down a decision restraining the Dearborn city police from molesting persons distributing hand bills at the Ford Motor Company gates or the streets. A great big hand for the judge.

William P. Frost, president of the Michigan State Federation of Labor, and financial secretary of Local No. B-17, attended the A. F. of L. convention at New Orleans. He will become somewhat of a teacher during the winter months. Bill, as he is known to most of us, brought back copies of the addresses that were given at the convention. These will be read to the membership, one each meeting. I am one among many anxiously waiting to hear him.

As usual when the elements become angry and the wind gets in its best blows, some-

#### R E A D

Canada and the war, by L. U. No. 409.

Another local union birthday, by L. U. No. 675.

Tribute to a man, by L. U. No. B-309.

I. B. E. W. builds defense plot, by L. U. No. B-102.

More honor for pension members, by L. U. No. B-39.

Set-up of modern local union, by L. U. No. B-18.

On defense work in Baltimore, by L. U. No. B-28.

Technical knowledge in the trade, by L. U. No. B-124.

Almost 100 per cent represented, by L. U. No. B-1.

Right-to-strike, by L. U. No. 546.

Thoughts on wage negotiations, by L. U. No. B-316.

Here we go, boys, into a New Year,  
with bells—and spurs—  
on.

thing must let go. Monday, November 11, a severe storm came upon Detroit. At 4:55 p. m. the wind reduced WJR's radio antenna to an iron scrap heap.

Again it was the members of our good I. B. E. W. who were called on the job. The Detroit Edison Company, the largest employer of Local No. B-17 men, received the work of building a temporary antenna.

In a wind storm which at times was in excess of 50 miles per hour, our boys erected a 135-foot tower, and the radio station had it in use by 5 a. m. the next morning. This is another time these unsung heroes of the line have come through with flying colors.

Saturday evening, December 14, Honorable Clare Hoffman, Republican Representative from Michigan, gave a discourse on "Labor and Defense."

Brother union members, to my mind, it was only a vicious attack on organized labor. He has proposed a bill in Congress making it a felony for labor to insist on a man belonging to the union covering his work, also to strike or in any way interfere with the defense work in this country.

Now I'm not a veteran, being too young in the last war, but a large percentage of the members of organized labor and particularly the older members are veterans. Yet this labor hater (as his speech, in my mind has labeled him) called us traitors and accused us of treason, because we demanded a workman must have a paid-up card. May I urge you, in the name of labor, to write your representative and senator, demanding that they vote against this measure.

As I previously mentioned, C. M. Hedgecock is our new business manager. Usually people wait till a fellow is through or passed on before the nice things are said about him. I've only heard pleasant remarks, such as "He's a go-getter." "He certainly is doing a swell job." I find myself comparing him with my good friend Bart Saunders, business manager of No. 104, Boston, Mass. Those of you who haven't had the pleasure

of meeting either of these Brothers have missed a lot. Hello, Bart!

J. MCCARTHY,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

After wading about for eight hours per day in that soupy mixture known as mud one has little inclination to write, especially when this time is put in under the supervision of that big Simon Legree and heavy taskmaster, Cooky. That boy gauges the amount of work one does by the high mud mark on the boots. High mark, plenty work, low mark, very little work. Next Christmas we unanimously vote that boy a gift of a pearl handled, hand crocheted whip.

Assisting us in our daily chores the boys from L. U. No. 3 are playing no mean part.

The covered wagon crew are doing their daily dozen daily, but try and find them when you want them. Blackstone can hide his face in shame when it comes to performing the disappearing act. At any rate on this job the boys are mixing the bologna with gravy and really learning to like it, believe it or not, we don't.

Referring back to that aforementioned Cook, he is now the proud owner and possessor of a new 1940 model 10-pound boy. What a stork! What a man! What a boy! The following bit of poetry is dedicated in his honor:

When I'm a man,  
I'll be a wire jerker if I can.  
I'll climb the ladders,  
I'll climb the towers;  
I'll run the pipe,  
I'll string the wires.  
I'll smoke cigarettes and drink whiskey too  
And chase the girls like papa used to do.

Speaking of boys, believe it or not, Pop Kendel is doing his share and the population of the U. S. A. is now richer by one baby girl. Those old timers simply will not be outdone by the youngsters.

That old apple knocker, Bill Ebauer, is at it again. Anything for a little notoriety. That publicity hound can't seem to solve the problem, whether it is proper to fit the pipe on a stove before or after a pie is already under way. Imagine that farmer pulling down a day's pay operating the way he does on one cylinder, and people get hauled up for false pretense for a lot less.

Brother Tolj lately is getting to be quite generous. The altruistic soul claims he is willing to put out an extra \$100 per year for the boys who go into the service. Send us an extra century Mr. Keene, we mean, Mr. Tolj.

Imagine it, boys, your scribe was confirmed by the Examining Board. Yes, that's what we mean, first experience. The ordeal wasn't a bit bad. And now that we've got that out we'll get down to real business.

We take note that Local No. 353, Toronto, took a very serious step and increased their working week from 40 hours to 48 hours at the straight time rate. We of course realize the conditions those boys are laboring under and thoroughly sympathize with them in their hour of trial and tribulation. It's a sacrifice on their part and, no doubt, patriotism is their real motive and the country's welfare was their first consideration. We all appreciate the motives involved.

We note that the defense program finally caught up with Local No. 18 and the boys are experiencing a bit of prosperity, evidently something sorely needed for some time.

That item on pole top resuscitation by Local No. B-77, of Seattle, made very fas-



cinating reading and should be of great interest to all outside locals. It provides a great means of saving many lives.

Local No. B-124 is another local experiencing a measure of prosperity but this time away from the coast and out in the midwest.

This new policy of locating plants operating on the defense program further inland should prove of immense benefit to quite a few of the locals who knew the meaning of depression only too well.

Local No. 177 deserves a real hand and a hearty back slap for establishing their own home and debt free—a real distinction these days. Our heartiest congratulations.

After reading and following up quite a few of Shappie's stories in the JOURNAL we have come to realize that there is real meat and rich material that could prove to be of great value. Why not boost it up and elevate it to the plane or category where it could be put into picture form? Why not? We've paid good money many times for stuff that wasn't worth the time to remove our hats. Why not try to get a deserving reward to a deserving Brother? Why not? Let's prove that a prophet is honored in his own country. Shappie is deserving of it.

The second meeting day of every month is devoted to an educational program; this takes up the evening completely. We feel that vital business should not be sacrificed. Possibly a combination of a brief business session and the balance of the time devoted to education would be in good order. Brother McCurdy, president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, gave us an interesting talk during our last meeting and extolled the virtues of our business manager among other things. He pointed out the real value of the union to the worker.

A happy and prosperous New Year to all of the entire I. B. E. W. is our wish.

R. S. ROSEMAN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Well, another year has rolled around and Local No. B-39 has three more retiring members. All will receive a pension from the City of Cleveland, where they worked. They are Brothers Phil Grow, Jim Smith and Jack Jarvis. All are good, loyal and hard-working members of Local No. B-39 and have been in good standing for many years. Some will receive the Brotherhood pension now and some have to wait a few years to reach the required age. If the limit were lowered to sixty years all would be eligible now.

Local No. B-39 held a farewell dinner party for these retiring Brothers at the American Legion Hall with about seventy-five of the old timers attending. Brother Walter Lennox, business manager of Local No. B-39, acted as toastmaster. The International Office was represented by Brother Wilson, who gave a short talk on the faithfulness of these Brothers to organized labor. Mr. Hickey, the city's utilities director, gave a short talk on the service they have rendered to the Municipal Light Plant. Pat Collier, of the Collier Construction Company, an old lineman that many of the members around the country know, presented each retiring member with a wrist watch. Then they all retired to the Dug Out where refreshments were served and the card games started, pinochle and poker, etc. A good time was had by all. It was a nice congenial party. I think it would be a good thing to have more of them. It helps to bring the members closer together.

Brother Grow is not only retiring from the job, he is also retiring as president of Local No. B-39. We all hate to see him go

as he has been a loyal and faithful member during the twenty years he has been a member here. He came from Reading, Pa. It was their loss and our gain. Now he is returning to Reading to become a tavern keeper, so now it is our loss and their gain.

He has held nearly every office in the union here and has been loyal and impartial in his duties and has made himself loved and respected by all. If he is as successful as a tavern keeper as he has been in his duties here we know he will make good. His tavern, the Locustdale Inn, is located seven miles southwest of Reading on Route 73. So any members touring through there will be welcome.

I am glad to hear that work is picking up around the country. This is evident as the boys are starting on the move again. Several here have quit and have started out—destination unknown.

I want to take this opportunity to wish my old and good friend, Sam Breeding, business manager of Local Union No. 180, Vallejo, Calif., a very happy and prosperous New Year. And keep after those knob and tube men, Sam, you will eventually get them.

BURR COOPER,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 70, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

What's the matter with the press secretary? Have heard that so much lately that I must put Local No. 70 in print again.

Local No. 70 is still on the map, believe it or not. We enjoy the unique distinction of being the first local to negotiate an exclusive agreement between the I. B. E. W. and men engaged in line clearance work for public utilities. It opens up a new field for I. B. E. W. membership and we have received several requests for copies of the working agreements. The first agreement was signed early in 1939, but only after a lockout, during which all the men stuck 100 per cent. More power to them. They have been and are true and loyal members of the I. B. E. W. Some of the line work has been contracted out to the Utilities Line Construction Company of Jenkintown, Pa., and Local No. 70 is now negotiating a renewal of agreement, with the deadline set for December 2.

The annual picnic was held at Brendel's Park this year with fresh and steamed clams, crab soup, hot dogs, ham and cheese sandwiches, Budweiser beer and pop and ice cream for the kiddies. We had one of our old timers with us, Brother Ed Maloney, who has been on pension for the past few years. Softball and "moving pasteboard pictures" were the events of the day. All in all a good time was enjoyed by all in a very enjoyable park.

Local No. 70 has taken action to protect the standing of members who will be drafted into military service for the term of one year. We have recently purchased a nice American flag which has the place of honor to the right of the rostrum during meetings.

Our general international representative, Joe McIntosh, although a busy man, finds time to drop in on us occasionally. He is pretty busy down in the "old country"—Virginia, lining the boys up in the good old I. B. E. W. Our sister Local No. B-699 across the historic Potomac, in Alexandria, has made wonderful strides since they first started organization and Brother Joe did a lot of work there. The conditions around the Potomac Electric Power properties are about the same and we are hoping for a change in the near future.

WILLIAM BOLLIER,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

##### In Memory of Ted

No welcome now; the silent house  
Looks melancholy on the hill.  
Our old friend faithful to arouse,  
My jaded hope is cold and still.  
Our dog is dead,  
We called him Ted.  
Those wondrous eyes (that classic head)  
Shall welcome me no more.

What is this poignant thing that fastens onto the heartstrings of such as I.

If I were a modern St. Francis so nearly attuned to You and Your Creation, one could understand somewhat. But I am but a plain work-a-day type with seamed and bent visage, untidy, uncouth and tactless.

Still his attachment was remarkable. He would celebrate my approach with those wondrous eyes whose expression subtly changed with my every change of thought. Those prancing feet, that lovely animated form spoke plainly: "You! It is you for whom I wait! I love you! I love you!"

Pure selfless devotion!

None of the reformer in him: "Why do you not dress up?"

"I wish you would forego such and such a habit."

"Cannot you be more tactful?"

He, being wiser than most humans, seemed to know that pure devotion always conquers and wins its man.

He was only a dog.

Was he one of Your instruments to teach us stolid mortals how You love us, purely and selflessly?

I believe this is true.

T. W. B.,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

This being my first letter to our magazine since I had the honor of being elected as press secretary of our local, I am somewhat at a loss to know just what would be of the most interest to our readers. However, I will try to do my best and hope that my next one will be more interesting.

On the sixth of December the members of Local No. 80 held an old-fashioned oyster roast at one of our nearby, well-known oyster beds and about a hundred members and friends attended. Our host for the evening had only one complaint, and that was that we about ate him out of oysters and he was afraid he would have to wait until next season's crop before he would be able to have any more parties at his place. I may be exaggerating just a little there, but nevertheless I do know that several thousand oysters were consumed and we are looking forward to getting together again in the near future for something similar.

At our last regular meeting, held on the seventeenth of December, Local No. 80 had the pleasure of welcoming into its midst the following new Brothers: T. M. Harrell, S. R. Thomas, S. T. Brice, J. M. Edwards, P. L. Richardson, L. D. Richardson, H. T. Hensley, A. E. Clements, E. Evans, P. J. Voyles, J. M. Cosby, H. E. Outten, Chas. E. Walters, H. I. Cadwallader, O. T. Burgess, E. H. Bobe, E. E. Plemons, T. L. Driscoll and C. J. Henry.

Extending to all the greetings of the season and wishing all a happy and most prosperous New Year.

RUSSELL A. BLICK,  
Press Secretary.



## L. U. NO. B-83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Local Union No. B-83 has not reported to the JOURNAL for some time and, as many changes have taken place in its governmental structure and administration, the thought has occurred that the trade at large might be interested in the function of this very democratic institution, in view of the present day distortions disseminated about unions.

Hardly a day passes in which our labor organizations are not assailed in some form or other by various groups or individuals who charge them with racketeering, blackout of production, sabotage, communism, fascism and a hundred other ramifications of isms, their significance all minor or variegated, depending upon their utilization for attack.

All such assertions stab at labor, acting as a vehicle in creating dissension, and are uttered without regard to the consequences they foment in the public mind; each a whisper until additional choristers chant them into thunderstorms of perpetuating falsehoods. These harass or bestir action against labor and if continued without protest the foundations of democracy, its life's blood, in fact, will become diseased and devoid of strength. Labor signifies democracy. No better proof of this could be offered than a summary of the governmental structure and administrative function of our local union, through which it is hoped that individuals not aware of facts will be enlightened to some extent so that when they hear utterances by adversaries of labor, they will realize they are without foundation.

Under such a plan as outlined here, it should be plain to the reader that such charges brought against labor would be practically impossible because of the large number of individuals participating in the responsibility of the policies of the organization. Local Union No. B-83 is made up of seven units of the electrical trade; some units larger than others, but each unit a self-governing body whose policies are restricted only to the extent that they don't injure the other units. The general officers, executive board, business agents and unit executive committees are elected by majority vote of, by and from these units.

The following list of officers' names and capacities will serve to illustrate their functions. All units elect their own officers and select one member for the executive board:

General officers: Business manager, George E. Ellicott; president, John R. Scott; vice president, Webb Green; recording secretary, Allen Palmer; financial secretary, Fred R. Fox; treasurer, H. Corwin. Executive board—Fred Mathews, Unit "A," wireman; J. C. Spradley, Unit "B," San Pedro; E. M. Johnson, Unit "C," fixture; E. Pauly, Unit "D," sign; R. Everson, Unit "E," neon tubeenders; C. Thomas, Unit "F," switchboard; C. A. Rector, Unit "G," radio.

Unit "A," Wiremen: Business agent, Sherman C. Peabody; chairman, Art Ogilvie; vice chairman, Paul Chapin; recorder, Allen Palmer. Executive committee—B. L. Slater, Ben Miller, B. H. Lackey, Fred Mathews, E. P. Martin.

Unit "B," San Pedro Wiremen: Business agent, Al C. Harrison; chairman, L. R. McCall; vice chairman, C. L. Wilson; recorder, D. C. White. Executive committee—D. C. White, D. G. Bartlett, L. A. Dayton, F. L. Steele, C. L. Wilson.

Unit "C," Fixture: Business agent, K. Lundquist; chairman, C. Bennett; vice chairman, Paul Gessner; recorder, D. Nadeau. Executive committee—Val. Georges, N. S. Cousins, L. R. Drew, C. Habecker, L. Janewski.

Unit "D," Sign: Business agent, Jack

## INAUGURATION 1941

For those who cannot come to President Roosevelt's inauguration on January 20, 1941, the Inaugural Committee has made arrangements to distribute the Official Inaugural Program which will chronicle the ceremonies incident to his induction into office. The Official Souvenir Programs are 50 cents each and a DeLuxe Souvenir Edition with name imprinted in gold can be obtained for \$2 each. These may be ordered by forwarding your check or money order to the Inaugural Program Committee, 810 Rhode Island Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C.

Grant; chairman, H. Alter; vice chairman, P. H. Stack; recorder, Ray Churchward. Executive committee—Webb Green, G. L. Wright, E. Pauly, Clyde Midgett, C. Moore.

Unit "E," Neon Tubeenders: Business agent, Jack Grant; chairman, Willis Maahs; vice chairman, C. V. Womack; recorder, W. W. Griffin. Executive committee—H. D. Howell, R. Rose, L. G. Guelff, W. H. Holt, R. Everson.

Unit "F," Switchboard: Business agent, Brice Worley; chairman, Howard Boone; vice chairman, Art Dean; recorder, J. E. Van Camp. Executive committee—Fred Bosworth, Fred Henkelman, Gabriel Parodi, Harold Rupert, J. E. Van Camp.

Unit "G," Radio, San Pedro: Business agent, Al C. Harrison; chairman, G. F. Binings; vice chairman, M. L. Farr; recorder, C. A. Rector. Executive committee—P. S. Vanderburg, H. A. Llewellyn, M. Luse, R. E. Taylor, L. T. Astorga.

Unit "H," Music Box Operators (New unit just formed): Business agent, Brice Worley; chairman, Jerry O'Neill; vice chairman, Pete Cowie; recorder, John E. Aytes. Executive committee—Jerry O'Neill, Pete Cowie, John E. Aytes, Tommy Catana, Roy E. Kloff.

## Executive

Meeting of all units Committee Meetings

Unit A—1st Wednesday—Every Monday  
Unit B—1st Tuesday—2nd and last Tuesday  
Unit C—2nd Friday—1st and 3rd Friday  
Unit D—1st Tuesday—2nd and last Friday  
Unit E—1st Monday—2nd and last Friday  
Unit F—1st Thursday—Last Thursday  
Unit G—1st Tuesday—2nd and last Tuesday  
Unit H—1st Friday—Every Wednesday night

All units meet jointly third Wednesday of each month.

Executive committees are a very vital and integral part of the organization, each committee functioning according to the unit requirements. Of special interest is a plan of organizational structure inaugurated by Unit E and Unit D: Each executive committee consists of five members, in addition to the president and recording secretary of their respective units, making a total of seven members on the committee, each being a chairman of a committee with two other members, appointed from the unit by its president. Each subordinate committee is charged with specific duties planned and arranged to avoid duplication as much as possible.

All proposals of each committee are submitted to the executive committee by the executive-in-charge, through which the formulation of future policies is recommended to the unit body. Under such a plan the members' duties broaden the scope of the organi-

zational structure by permitting a greater number to participate in the activities of the organization. However, the most important point is the function of the committees; the information they accumulate are but stepping stones towards the building of a very efficient and democratic organization.

The name of each committee and its duties are listed in order to facilitate a better understanding of their function, rather than as a catalog of set laws; all can be deviated from, to fit whatever specific information is required. The duties submitted here are the ones considered most important to the neon tubeenders of Unit E:

## COMMITTEE: WORKING RULES AND AGREEMENTS—

A committee composed of three members whose duty it shall be to: a. Receive and consider all proposed amendments to the constitution, by-laws, working rules and agreements affecting the interests of the tubeenders; and shall b. Report to the executive committee their recommendations with respect thereto.

## COMMITTEE: RESEARCH AND STANDARDIZATION—

A committee composed of three members whose duty it shall be to: a. Develop a standard for all classifications of production relative to size, millimeter, quality and color of glass used; and shall b. Report to the executive committee their recommendations with respect thereto.

## COMMITTEE: GOOD AND WELFARE—

A committee composed of three members whose duties it shall be to:

- Act as guardian of the membership;
- Investigate all cases of sickness and death;
- Investigate all cases of unemployment;
- Select and arrange a means of social entertainment;
- Inquire into the eligibility of applicants for membership; and to
- File with the executive committee their recommendations in respect thereto.

## COMMITTEE: AUDITING AND FINANCE—

A committee composed of three members whose duties it shall be to: a. Inquire into the payment of assessments, dues and insurance in relation to employment of members; b. Maintain statistics of payments or delinquencies; c. Report remarks or attitude of members during investigation; d. Record monthly earnings of each member; and e. Recommend to the executive committee the action which in their judgment should be taken in each case in respect thereto.

## COMMITTEE: STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION IN SIGN INDUSTRY—

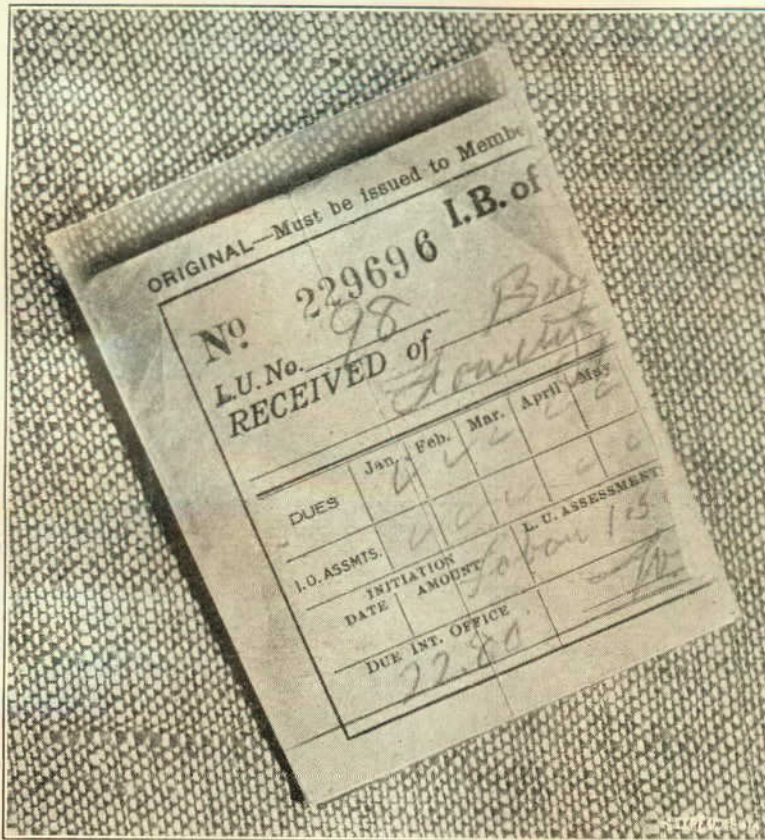
A committee composed of three members whose duties it shall be to: a. Keep informed of all proposed or pending legislation which may directly or indirectly affect the interests of the sign industry; b. Inquire as to advice, counsel or action taken by other interested organizations; and c. Recommend to the executive committee its findings and its opinion on the action which should be taken in respect thereto.

## COMMITTEE: INVESTIGATIONS AND COMPLAINTS—

A committee composed of three members whose duties it shall be to: a. Review the evidence and examine witnesses on each com-



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plaint submitted against a member where alleged conduct is contrary to the precepts set forth in working rules, by-laws, constitution and agreements; b. Investigate and report activities of non-members and where and how firms, that are not parties to union agreements secure labor services, and general mode of operation; and c. Make such recommendations to the executive committee from its findings in each case and its opinion on the action which should be taken in respect thereto.

### COMMITTEE: COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS—

A committee composed of three members whose duties it shall be to: a. Establish and maintain contact with all sources of information which provides a knowledge of methods, advancements and practices of the trade; b. To publish in bulletin or letter form all appropriate wisdom necessary to encourage and promote the needs and desires of the membership; in order to elevate the trade to a high standard; c. Make known through the official organ of the Electrical Workers such knowledge and findings as will be educational to the membership at large; and d. Recommend to the executive committee from all facts obtained, a course of action as will promote progress.

From the foregoing outline we can imagine the organization as a wheel, the hub representing the committees, the spokes repre-

sending the units, the rim representing the general officers and executive board, all bound together by a constitution and by-laws.

From this conception it must be quite evident that the possibilities of a dictatorship, or any false precepts charged to labor, are very, very remote. We can hardly imagine the hub as a racketeer or one of the spokes a saboteur.

In closing, Local Union No. B-83 extends to all locals and friends throughout the trade, a very happy and prosperous New Year.

WILLIAM H. HOLT,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. B-102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor:

Labor and its relation to national defense is coming more and more into the public eye. Having worked on both the Pratt and Whitney plant in West Hartford, Conn., and the Wright plant in Paterson, N. J., and knowing how well labor is equipped to do its share in the defense industry as a self-disciplined organization, I firmly believe that the movements that are on foot in Congress and elsewhere to saddle labor with all sorts of restrictions, and to whittle away many of labor's gains and rights are NOT in the best interests of national defense.

Take for instance the Wright Plant No. 2 which was started in December, 1939, and dedicated June 14, 1940. This plant is the

first American factory to be designed for the mass line-production of aircraft engine parts. It is being used to increase production of whirlwind and cyclone aircraft engines for national defense.

Despite the blitzkrieg tempo at which the building went up and was equipped, the I. B. E. W. was at all times equal to the occasion. Watson-Flagg was the electrical contractor. Local Union No. B-102 of Paterson had the responsibility of furnishing the men and regulating the labor conditions of the electrical workers. One hundred and sixteen electrical workers were needed at the peak. This gave the Paterson local the opportunity to use a few of the unemployed electrical workers from the locals of New York, Newark, Jersey City, Atlantic City, Plainfield, Perth Amboy, Easton, Asbury Park, New Brunswick, Red Bank, Morristown, Vineland, Elizabeth and Chester.

The ability of the I. B. E. W. to shift experienced men from one locality to another to work together harmoniously makes the I. B. E. W. an important cog in the defense machinery. Congressmen and others who advocate open shop condition on defense works do their country a great disservice.

While thirty-five hours was the basic workweek, the men worked forty, fifty, sixty and even more hours if called upon to do so. Of course overtime rates were paid for the extra hours as all of the men had been hard hit by the depression and they could use the extra money.

As soon as one section of the building was completed, a temporary partition was erected and machines were hauled in. As soon as the machines were set they were hooked up. There was no time wasted. No time was lost because of jurisdictional disputes.

All in all it was a job well done. All over the country similar jobs are being well done and labor's reward should not be a kick in the pants.

PETER HOEDEMAEKER,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Time wheels into the year of our Lord, 1941, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers looks back over its 50 years as a going concern. A lot of water has gone under the bridge since those old boys gathered in St. Louis, back in 1891, for the purpose of forming a union to protect the interests of the workers in the adolescent electrical industry. It was a prodigious infant, for its age. A mere 15 years previously, at the Centennial Exposition, in Philadelphia, the telephone had made its appearance. It was a sort of side-show attraction along with the bearded lady and the two-headed calf. You paid ten cents to talk from one end of the building to someone at the other end. The same year—1876—Professor Tydings demonstrated an electric light, fed by batteries. In 1878 a crude dynamo was used to illuminate a Philadelphia store.

Through the "80's," a quick succession of inventions brought electricity into full commercial use, and the increasing number of workers made a labor organization a necessity.

The present generation is more or less familiar with the tremendous growth of the electrical industry which has become as vital to the life of the nation as blood is to the human body. The I. B. E. W. has kept step with this ever widening field in a way that does credit to the intelligence of its membership.

Sentiment, as well as actual need for re-



vision of some of its basic laws, make for a general feeling that this, the regular convention year and the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Brotherhood, would be an excellent time for an international conference.

If it is in order, L. U. No. B-124 rises to place in nomination for the convention city: St. Louis, the cradle of the I. B. E. W.!

Secretary Smiley's typewriter clatters along right merrily these days, tapping out notices, receipts and letters to our "dogies" scattered all over the range. It'll be roundup time in a month or two, when the Lake City small arms plant gets good and going. A bomber assembly plant looms, too, as a threat to unemployment in this jurisdiction.

This local hopes it will not be infested with trailer tramps and itinerant plow-jockeys with three weeks' R. E. A. experience, such as some locals have had to contend with. Like that fellow at Camp Meade, who squalled that only his lack of \$300 initiation fee kept him from a job at \$1.65 per hour. Just the other day, a Kansas City electrical contracting firm told a pseudo wireman they would put him to work if he could get a union card, knowing full well they wouldn't hire him if he had two cards, nor pay him helper's wages.

The Lippmans and the Peglers pounce on such stories with squeals of glee. That's all good slop for their trough! The columnists and newspapers are completely aware that the only way union labor has established high wages is by keeping the standard of proficiency high among its members. But they are not interested when the dog bites the man.

Electrical work, such as the wireman is called on daily to do, requires a degree of diversified technical knowledge and manual skill demanded of few professions. The employers realize this, and when they call on the union for a man, they expect to get one who can repair a doorbell or install a power-house. And the union expects its members to be able to do just those things. Therefore, the training of a union member carries over a number of years—it isn't a week-end job!

For years, L. U. No. B-124 has recognized the importance of this phase of the trade, and has continually striven for self improvement. Mont Silvey, long-time business manager, must be given a share of credit for this. Repeatedly, he has urged the members: "It is up to you boys to keep abreast of developments in electrical work. Don't let the local down!"

Direct credit, of course, goes to the examining—better, educational—board, the members of which have been untiring in arranging classes and courses of study for both journeymen and apprentices. Warren Bott, "Trotty" K. L. Troutwine and Don Murphy are the names in this valiant triumvirate, and this local owes them an unpayable debt for their faithful service.

Dean of the board is Don Murphy, truly "a gentleman and a scholar." Educated as a divinity student, Don was forced from his chosen calling by ill health, and followed the Murphy tradition into the electrical field. His missionary spirit found expression in a very practical way; namely, education and mental improvement of his fellow workers. For several years, he has devoted all his spare time and his cultured talents to teaching and directing local union classes in electrical and kindred subjects. For good measure, he has assisted Father Freidl, at Rockhurst College, in teaching organized labor groups fundamental theories of the trade union movement and their practical application.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 131, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Editor:

Well, here we are in the middle of a great emergency program.

Many of our members are working at Fort Custer, a part of our government defense program. Work started there in October, and already some of the 864 buildings have been completed and turned over to the government for immediate occupancy. The fort is located about 20 miles east of our city and the electrical work is under the jurisdiction of the Battle Creek local, No. 445. It is strictly a union job for all trades.

Also, the Consumers Power Company is building an addition to its power plant, here, which will eventually employ a considerable number of men. Weather conditions have been unusually bad and have hindered the construction to some extent. All local members are now employed but no out of town members are working in the city at the present time.

A number of our boys have registered under the National Conscription Act, but as yet no one has been called to active duty.

Several of our members enjoyed the annual trek to the north woods of our state in the attempt to bring back some white-tails; some brought back only tall tales. When the Wolfes (notice, William and Leo) hunt deer, shouldn't they at least get a bear?

A big feed for all the boys is being planned for the near future.

L. U. No. 131, has recently been made over into a B-local.

Our business manager, O. B. Brown, and Leonard Rowen are leaving the fifteenth of this month for our state capital, Lansing, to confer with other representatives from all over the state about a new state license law, which is to be introduced at the next meeting of the state legislature. We sincerely hope a satisfactory law may be worked out through their efforts.

ERNEST TOZER,  
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

I have been a benefactor of our Brotherhood's pension ever since last April and by virtue of the fact I have been receiving my monthly stipulation regularly ever since according to schedule. Which I greatly appreciate as intended by the faithful and sustaining donors. It really demonstrates the feasibility of the good neighbor and the brotherhood of man.

I left home on a trip to Washington, D. C., the latter part of August last, on what was anticipated to be a short and modest visitation. But my natural curiosity to see and compare the old with the new, together with congenial friends, persuaded me to change my plan for a more extensive trip and sight-seeing expedition, based on a large looping circuit entering into parts of five neighboring states and a floating voyage of two months, including the World's Fair, before I wound up back home again, a greatly improved man as a result of my experience.

However, strolling around in some of the old scenes and familiar places and paths of younger days, my almost faded and hidden memories were aroused to fond recollections of old pals too numerous to mention in my allotted space here.

Of course there are a great many changes since then in the mode of living, methods of transportation, and vast industrial developments in these days of modern culture, and the manifold achievements of human

comfort and achievement are magnificent to behold.

While in Washington, D. C., I visited our International Office on several occasions and met our very capable and resolute International Secretary G. M. Bugnizet, who, as you are aware, has creditably served in Brotherhood official capacity and just performance of duty for a period of over 30 years, deservedly earning a place for himself among the stalwart greats of international trades union statesmanship.

I also had the pleasure of meeting Edward Bieretz, assistant to the president, a very genial official of the Brotherhood, and as you may know he is a member of Local No. B-28 of Baltimore, an ex-business manager and Brother of many fine traits and ability to serve in any capacity. This reminds me of my old friend Tom Fagen, secretary of Local No. B-28, Jack Parks and other old friends there.

I was very much impressed with the widespread scope and capacity of our research and editorial bureaus. These two vital functions of the International Office are very closely interwoven in alert scientific investigation and variations thereof, and in the dissemination of information.

### Locally

The anthracite coal mining industry here is lagging far behind the seasonal year and as a result of it, business and employment in general in this locality are nothing to brag about. However, in a little while things will improve here and carry on again until early summer. Every month some of our boys leave for work out of town.

Christmas is approaching, and I hope, pray and trust that all out of town members will return home for the holiday session if possible, or write, telephone or send a telegram to their loved ones to cheer the folks at home. Several of our local members who are employed out of town returned home to vote election day, some of them travelling two or three hundred miles to do so. Congratulations, Brothers!

Wishing one and all a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, yours for local welfare and progress for the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH,  
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Preparedness program contracts are creating much construction work in the New Jersey-Pennsylvania area. Most of this work is time limit, giving many "man hours" but few months per man of employment per job. This is due to the quick need and modern construction methods, particularly in the electrical industry.

This sudden rise of jobs is creating much unrest among the unemployed who either don't belong to a union or wouldn't if they could. Some don't have the initiation fee. Others are under the impression that initiation fees and dues are tribute rather than insurance of fair conditions and collective bargaining privileges, which are the ideals of believers in organization. Much of the present unrest and criticism are the result of some columnists and others in high places who either wittingly or unwittingly are engaged in labor baiting.

Labor organizations are afflicted with some unscrupulous members who at times attain position and power and are ultimately a discredit to organized labor. Yet, it is safe to assume that in all its years labor has had less corruption than most other callings. It is surprising to find so many people now under false impressions



of the objectives of organized labor and it will be quite a task to change their views. Many were sympathetic toward labor until several recent indefensible outbursts which appeared in the newspapers of the nation, and it is up to us to try to change these people's views as organized labor needs public approval.

Most of the boys are still working, many of them out of town on preparedness jobs, at Fort Dix, Port of Philadelphia shipyards, etc. No one can predict with any certainty what the war or future holds. Just how organized labor will fare is speculative with its problems increasing in number as well as becoming more intricate.

Work on the power plant addition is still moving slowly with a crew of 12 at the time of writing. Working for the Garden Electric has its strong point at Christmas time as it gets you an invitation to President Ernest (Ernie) Egers' annual Christmas party with the finest of food and drinks. The evening wound up with all wishing each other a merry Christmas and all getting to their homes without mishap.

This year's Christmas season was reported the most prosperous since '29 by the business houses and hotels. If the present resort business keeps up Atlantic City will have a prosperous year, the first in some time.

As usual the shore went in very big for Christmas decorations, with Atlantic Avenue, the main business street, being designated "Santa Claus Lane" with appropriate signs on the lighting standards. Street decorations, stores, private homes, beach-front hotels, and others gave the city a truly holiday appearance. Of course, as usual, the most elaborate decorations were found in the down-the-beach communities, Ventnor, Margate, and Longport, which adjoin Atlantic City and are residential. I wish all the members and their families in other locals could have enjoyed the fine display of Christmas decorations. I will try to remember to inform them beforehand of the occasion next year.

Here's looking forward to a good year for labor with sensible solutions to difficulties and no backward movement.

HERB STICKEL,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

With Christmas a very pleasant memory and New Year's Eve and the New Year due this coming week, we, the entire body of Local No. B-212, pause gratefully and thankfully for a year that has been good to all of us.

We have seen during the past year a fine period where the entire local plus about 75 men from out of town were working in our midst. We were very happy and privileged to have had these boys with us, and hope we may be able to play "host" to them soon again.

Also during the past year we have had two men of the older gentry come back with us again, namely, one, Edward Kaiser, who has been maintaining at one of our large food plants the last few years; second, Clem Kenkel, long associated with a large electrical contractor of former years as a superintendent, but more recently in business for himself. Both of these fellows the local welcomes back to the fold. Incidentally both of the above men have sons who are journeymen members also. It has been brought to the writer's attention the number of sons of our members who are breaking in as apprentices. We need the up and coming youth for the future betterment of L. U. No. B-212.

#### LOST

Brother Lester Bauman, card number 628740, L. U. No. B-3, New York City, while on his way to Camp Edwards, Mass., was robbed of his coat which contained his traveling card issued under date of December 12, 1940. We ask that all local unions be on the lookout for this traveling card.

WILLIAM A. HOGAN,  
F. S. L. U. No. B-3.

As the writer told you in the last issue that our bowling team had a good chance of improving their standing, they are now tied for first place with the Doermann-Roehrer outfit. Keep that old wooden ball rolling, boys, and continue the good work until you hit the top.

Once in a while one or two of our boys leave the ranks for a better position and we neglect to mention same, but I am going to try to atone for any unintentional oversight, to wit: One is a grand salute to Frank Meder—whom so many of us know as the fellow who combs his hair by shaking his head back to put the hair he doesn't have in place. But to be serious, they tell me Frank is doing a swell job as an estimator now, and if he is one-half as good an estimator as he is a swell fellow and a grand foreman, he'll go places. Good luck, Frank. I wish you well. The other fellow is Bliss Frame, who is employed by the state of Ohio as an investigator for the Fair Labor Standards Board, and from the list of cases listed in the papers, Bliss is right on the job getting the correct money for the hours involved for the smaller paid workers.

And now as the old gentleman with the scythe and bending back (1940) bows out to the little fellow with the bright eyes (1941) our solid membership sends to the entire Brotherhood "A Happy and Very Prosperous New Year." So, till our next meeting via this magazine it is again, au revoir.

EDWARD M. SCHMITT,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

Work—that's what you want. Jobs at your trade, with fairly regular paydays, so you can keep the missus and the kids comfortably clothed and fed. You belong to the union, it's up to them to see that you get it. When you get out of a job you go to see the business manager. He knows where the jobs are to be found, that's what he gets paid for. You go to meeting to pay your dues and see to it that wages and conditions are being maintained. It's a matter of business, and it is the business of the local to maintain wages and working conditions. You feel duty bound to go. And, well, you kind of want to see some of the boys, too. You learn that John Jones is pretty sick. You don't know Jones very well—but heck, he's a member of the local, isn't he? You go to see him. You meet his wife, and note her quick gratitude for your interest in them. Maybe the business manager drops in while you're there. He doesn't know Jones very well, either, and he isn't paid to visit the sick—but heck, Jones is a MEMBER of the local!

You are increasingly aware that something bigger than the question of wages and hours has sprung from your union affiliation. It is the spirit of Brotherhood, but you don't call it that; you call it loyalty to the union. That is, if you name it at all. Working men are inarticulate, when it comes to their feelings.

They are particularly chary of displaying their emotions to one another, unless some momentous event bursts the dam of reserve.

Such a time came at our meeting in mid-December. Came "Good of the union," and Al Wegener got up to announce his removal to Washington to become an aide to the international president. With the simplicity and humbleness which is a part of him, he rehearsed his association with Local No. B-309, and voiced his regret at the necessity of his withdrawal from its activities. He spoke of the close personal and fraternal ties which bound him to the local, and of his grief at having to sever them. When he choked up, unable to go on, the members sprang to their feet, wet-eyed and unashamed, eager to show the full measure of their devotion to the wise and kindly counselor who has been a leader, in one office or another, since 1921.

Al's success has been our success. We have grown from a membership of 60 to more than 660. Brother Wegener has been successively chairman, business representative, international representative and, now, aide to the president. He lays his advancement to the cooperation of the local members, particularly Brother Touchette. That helped, no doubt, but it is something more—something of which he seems wholly unconscious—that lifted him up. Al has the priceless gift which is doled out to comparatively few in each generation—we call it common sense.

It is sense, all right, but it isn't common. It is crystal clarity of vision and the ability to sift out essentials from nonessentials. It is gentleness and simplicity and tolerance and humanity.

Al is going up. We've seen it coming. Our loss is the International's gain. But we want him to know there will always be candles burning in the windows of our hearts for him.

JIM ALTIC,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-316, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

The TVA wage conference has not completed its work as yet but we hope it will all be settled when you read this. However, some of it has been decided upon. Construction electricians get \$1.37½ and annually rated electricians get \$2.200 and 1 1-3 time in cash for overtime and holidays instead of accumulated annual leave. We still get 26 days' annual leave and 15 days' sick leave which altogether figures on a par with time and one-half for overtime.

I have waited a good many years and attended many labor conventions and conferences, each getting a little better, but this year I am seeing my dream come true. It has been my labor dream to see working men gather for business reasons and see them conduct themselves as gentleman representatives on a business mission and not as a crowd of rowdies out for a good time and incidentally help a few get some business transacted. I am afraid Labor has received just about all the respect it commanded by its appearance and actions. And deep down in your heart you know this has been true. Look at your Labor Temples and meeting halls and the crowd that hangs around them for the public to see and judge all the movement by. Personally I am well pleased by the trend of the times.

Brother Tislow, of the Painters' I. O., tells me L. U. No. 584, of Tulsa, has a nice home out on Lewis Avenue, where they planned to build when I was there in 1928. Local Union No. 175, of Chattanooga, has a fine home on one of the main arteries of the town and had it beautifully decorated for Christmas for all the world to view and



judge favorably of the electricians of the city. Recently it was pointed out to me how neat an appearance our I. O. representatives presented when they were organizing our community. The remark was made: "They looked like men of some character and men a person could put confidence in." You only get what you demand nowadays and you don't get much respect or attention when you are drunk and untidy.

An old boomer, George L. Ross, dropped in to see us the other day and we talked of the Weleetka, Okla., powerhouse job and boys who were on the job with us. Some were dead, some gone rat and some still carrying the torch high for the I. B. E. W. It is good to meet old friends and stir pleasant memories.

A piece in the newspaper caught my eye the other day. "Just Folks," by Edgar Guest, "After Blitzkrieg." It called to mind that they tell me Earl C. Downey has joined me in the grampa row.

"Lady, questioning, as you stare,  
Yes, at morn I brushed my hair.

"And this crumpled thing you eye  
Was a neatly knotted tie.

"Here's a fact by you unguessed,  
Yesterday this suit was pressed.

"And when first I came in view  
Looked to all as good as new.

"Lady, since you seem to care,  
Why such rumpled clothes I wear,

"Though 'tis none of your concern,  
Stay, the simple truth to learn.

"I've been jogged a mile or more;  
Rolled upon the parlor floor.

"Trotted up and down the stair,  
I've had fingers in my hair.

"And had that been done to you,  
You'd look somewhat messy, too.

"But—believe me when I say,  
Grandpas often look this way."

Protected, 1940, by The George Matthew Adams Service.

Our station operators of Murfreesboro are very good attendants at our meetings and we wish more of the boys would get the habit and share the load of the local business. A colored member was obligated a "B" member last meeting who had been a holdout since the local was chartered. It is beginning to dawn on us that we may not quite have done our part in organizing this man. Let us hope he turns out to be a better member than some of the men who came in first and now do not pay their dues without pressure being brought on them.

Now that Christmas is past, and we hope Santa was good to all of you, let us turn our thoughts to the new year. Let us make a silent resolution to do all in our power to further the best interests of our organization as a whole and try to forget the petty selfish things we are all cursed with—more or less.

And referring back to our last letter—maybe there is a Santa Claus.

CHARLES J. MAUNSELL,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 333, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

The inside wiremen of our sister Local No. 567, are being congratulated on the success of their one-day strike against nine local contractors. For some time the contractors had failed to reach an agreement with the local and in my opinion it looked very much like the old gag of bluff on their part. They undoubtedly labored under the false impression that the boys of the Brother-

hood would not answer a strike call. Well, they were fooled as the strike from the beginning was 100 per cent effective.

The members of Local No. 567 got their 12½-cent hourly wage increase, a 40-hour workweek, time and one-half for Saturday, double time Sundays and holidays and time and one-half over the eight hour day. The untiring effort of Walter Kenefick, international representative, and John Archambeau, acting business manager, and his committee, backed up by a determined membership, was a deciding factor in the speedy and satisfactory settlement. Remember the words of that great statesman who said "United we stand divided we fall." How true those words are.

All members of both Local No. 333, the outside men, and Local No. 567, the inside men, are employed. This is particularly beneficial to the inside men, some of whom have not been getting a full week's work. Last night it was my privilege to listen to a great man on the radio, the President of the greatest democracy in the world, and at the close of his report to the nation I join with the millions of men, women and children in saying to him, "Mr. President, we are united behind you and all aid that can possibly be extended to Great Britain will go ahead full speed." Our brothers of the labor movement who are so gallantly defending their rights in Britain will take on new courage to carry on after the assurance that the materials necessary will be at their disposal. We all too well remember what happened to organized labor in Germany, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Belgium, Holland, France and Italy under those totalitarian demagogues.

There must be no appeasement in the United States and there will be no appeasement as long as labor has a voice in government. Labor still is the bulwark of democracy.

President Philip Place played the roll of Santa Claus not only at home but at a safety meeting of the line department employees and presented Al Jordan and Hap White with a box of cigars from the department employees. However, reports reaching yours truly as to Phil's costume have me a little bit puzzled. The whiskers were all right but I have yet to hear of Saint Nick wearing a straw hat, especially in Maine in December.

The last election of the Portland Central Labor Union resulted in a member of this local being reelected for a third term without opposition as president. But where are the other delegates? It seems as if a call will have to be sent out for volunteers and if this fails probably a selective service plan will solve the problem. However, let's see some delegates at the C. L. U.

Raymond Boudway, secretary, is considering entering the real estate business by purchasing an apartment house. Of course there will be only union painters, carpenters, plumbers, electricians and other mechanics employed when the repairs are made.

When this report is read Maine will have a new governor in the person of Sumner Sewall of Bath. The State Federation of Labor has an extensive legislative program and the thousands of trade unionists in Maine are requested to lend it every support. How can you do this? Well, the answer is simple. Cooperate with your State Federation and impress upon those members of the legislature, Senators and Representatives, also members of the governor's executive council, that the needs of Maine labor must be met and that if they want your vote for reelection they will have to vote for legislation that the State Federation of Labor has favored and oppose that which the Federation opposes.

New Year's resolution: Buy more union made products. Be serviced by union labor. Demand union buttons on truck drivers (coal).

30

HORACE E. HOWE,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

Editor:

Our president said, "There has got to be a letter from Local No. 348 in the JOURNAL soon—or else . . ."

A happy New Year, everybody!

The civic employees of this local did not get the Christmas box of increased wages they were expecting. An increase was—and is—certainly coming to them, but I think they talked themselves out of it. They certainly are entitled to a share of the increased profits that they rolled up for the electric light department. Private companies dish out their surpluses to wooden head executives—who never knew what work was—and favored employees or "yes-men" in bonuses and increased salaries. But the electric light here is municipally operated and carries no dead wood. Everybody has to be on the job, figuratively speaking, 24 hours a day, and to be called out of bed in a storm is not a figure of speech, even if you are paid for it.

The employees of the electric light department have built up a system that, for its size, is second to none on the North American continent and compared to privately-owned corporations, there is not a high salaried man on the payroll. I wonder how the profits would figure out if a half a dozen of the key men took a better paid job with a different outfit. Cheer up, boys, you might get an increase yet—but you can't drag up the whole civic payroll.

Local No. 348 is trying to get a new inside wiremen's agreement signed up, but it's an up-hill pull for the one or two who take any active part in the effort. Our incoming visitors, some of them ex-card men, will not cooperate. They rush in on the pay-off but hate to do any of the digging. "Let George do it" is all right till George decides that he is getting too tired to carry on alone—and quits.

I must not take up too much space this month. Others, too, may have made a similar New Year's resolution. Cheerio!

H. C. DAW,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 363, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y., AND VICINITY

Editor:

The new year 1941 has been ushered in, what has it in store for us? Will labor emerge from this critical era still holding the gains arrived at over a period of steady advancement? The situation is less bright than that presented in January, 1940. Many changes have come into being both in the European situation and on the home front. In January of last year in my article to the JOURNAL I mentioned that to prophesy what may develop over the ensuing year would be putting one out on a limb. Today the same holds, only more so.

In Europe the war has spread to practically the entire continent. The British with their backs to the wall are fighting not only their own, but our battle on the far side of the Atlantic. Some years ago our President was quoted as saying that our first line of defense lies on the Rhine River banks. I don't know if he did say this or not, but how true this has proven. Today that defense has moved from the banks of the Rhine across the low countries and France to the shores of Britain, with only



the broad expanse of the Atlantic Ocean between us and power crazed dictators.

To combat the moves of the Axis powers, here in these United States, we have at last gotten under way our greatest peace time defense program in the history of our country, but still at its outset with plenty of hindrance and opposition from the appeasement element down in Washington—the same bunch who have fought every measure of vital importance to labor (funny how they fall into the same category) since the New Deal has come into office. However, we have gotten the defense program working along with the Selective Service Act. Pray it was in time. The average American does not appreciate the seriousness of the situation with which we are now confronted. You will hear them say, "If Hitler cannot cross the English Channel, he will never cross the Atlantic." However, we still have to find out if he can cross the few miles of water to the shores of Britain, and why give him the chance? Any aid to Britain now will save them from the attempt of a Nazi invasion, if our help is effective enough to show Hitler that the resources of the United States are too great, not only for him to conquer the British Empire, but to have any thought of desires on the western continent. Any help that we may render to Britain today is only one-tenth of the help that we will have to exert on our own behalf at a future date, if the British Empire falls.

The conclusion of the war in the ranks of labor has a more brilliant outlook than at any time in the past year. Probably in the first instance, the resignation of John L. Lewis removes the main stumbling block to peaceful negotiations. However, there is still the breach to be healed between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. The latter organization at the New Orleans' convention has signified its willingness to negotiate for peace. The C. I. O. has not been so open in their expression of willingness. However, the rank and file of both bodies, I believe, are sincere in their desire for unity within the labor movement. At the same time our enemies of all organized labor are exerting every means at their disposal to prevent labor from banding into one common body, knowing full well the added strength we would then command. Under the guise of cooperation in the national defense program our enemies would have us forego all the accomplishments and gains we have arrived at over the past years of strife and sacrifice. In the December issue of the JOURNAL Carlton E. Meade of Local No. 86 of Rochester, N. Y., in his fine article has outlined the campaign now afoot to bait labor. I recommend this article for reading to all of the Brothers, as it gives one the inside slant on this important subject. Brother Meade mentions the Peglers, the Lippmanns and the Sloans and their vicious tactics employed to discredit labor in the eyes of the American public. To this list I also would like to add the names of Sokolsky and General Hugh Johnson. These two, like Pegler and Lippmann, are paid hirelings not only of the Scripps-Howard labor hating syndicates, but also on the payroll of the National Association of Manufacturers, both being active in the election campaign on the payroll of the Republican National Committee. I wonder how many campaign speeches George Sokolsky prepared for a defeated candidate I have in mind. I also wonder why a regular guy like his brother, who can't stomach his outbursts against union labor, changed his name from Sokolsky to Lewis.

The A. F. of L. convention also reaffirmed the demands for the 30-hour week. This has

## THAT WONDERFUL FEELING

By F. E. SHAEFFER, L. U. No. 621

At the last meeting of L. U. No. 621 the regular procedure of business was suspended for a short time in order that we might listen to one of our Brothers, now pensioned, Brother Harry Elliot. One of the first things Brother Elliot did was to proudly show us one of his \$40.00 monthly pension checks. This, along with his pension card from the I. O. was the first that any of our members have ever seen in the city of Boone.

Brother Elliot spoke briefly about what a wonderful feeling it is to be getting the benefits of his 37 years of good standing in the I. B. E. W. This is a record that we younger members look at with pride and a little envy. We decided that the JOURNAL should have an article concerning Brother Elliot and his visit with us.

been forthcoming out of the last several conventions, but nothing much has come out of it, the only real progressive movement being within the ranks of the I. B. E. W. It is one thing to shout the six-hour day, 30-hour week from the housetops and another thing to do something about it. There is still the problem of unemployment within our midst, and what more sensible method of combat is available than the curtailing of hours to provide work for our unemployed brothers? Still many craft organizations would rather stand still and depend on locals in other territories to provide work for their members. In many cases the locals extending the helping hand are working the shorter workweek and thereby are able to extend this help to their less fortunate Brothers.

Here at home and throughout the metropolitan area of New York, there is very little additional work made available due to the defense program. It seems we are left out of the picture, there being no army camps being built or gigantic defense measures as in other parts of the country, or so is the story up to the present date.

There have been several plant and factory expansion programs, however, which were due either directly or indirectly to the defense or armament program. They have been manned or are being manned by our members working the six-hour day, and in every case have been rushed to completion ahead of schedule. In no case have we exceeded the 30-hour week and have on a whole by the insertion of additional men on the job helped relieve our unemployment problem.

There has been considerable agitation for us to suspend the 30-hour week on the construction program at the naval arsenal job here in our territory. Some of the other crafts, that have been working a seven-hour day, agreed to work eight hours, 40 hours per week. We, however, standing pat on our demands, refused to lengthen our workday until the time we were unable to supply men in sufficient numbers to keep up with the pace of the work as the job progressed, knowing full well that with many members of our own available and any number of Brothers in surrounding locals available upon call there was never a question of our not being able to supply men. For a time our members were quitting work on the job at three o'clock in the after-

noon and then waiting until 4 p. m. before being allowed to leave the government reservation; this was due to the orders issued by the naval commander of the arsenal. When he, however, became aware that we were sincere in our demands and could not be frightened by his authority and gold braid, he relented and issued a pass clearing our men at the appointed hour.

I have just interrupted the writing of this article to listen to the President of the United States deliver his "fireside chat." I believe that he has only reaffirmed the sentiment of the majority of the American people. In fact some of the statements I have outlined in the first part of this article have been borne out by his statements on the policy of aid to Britain, while there still is a Britain to fight our inevitable battle on what is our outlying frontier across the Atlantic. The truest words ever spoken were his, "There can be no appeasement with aggressors."

The members of organized labor will cooperate, I am sure, with each and every measure to provide for the defense and protection of the United States of America together with her allies. We will do our part. Each and every member, I believe, is as patriotic as any group of employers or manufacturers who are working according to their prescribed standards which insure them a fair profit from their contracts. We therefore demand to secure a fair return for our labor, which the President has stated is necessary to run the giant machines to turn out the necessary equipment so vital to the government's program. There will be no strikes if the rights of labor are not abused; as for lockouts let the manufacturers and employers speak for themselves.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE,  
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Here we are in 1941, with our country entering on the greatest offensive and defensive preparations known in our present history to maintain our great democratic government.

With Canada's industrial output increasing day by day, labor will be called upon to give up many of its rights and privileges temporarily so that every tradesman will be in full cooperation with our country's demands. If the time comes that more working days and longer hours are needed, labor will take in consideration that Canada is at war and needs the full cooperation of every citizen to further its means.

Our last meeting was well attended. Many interesting discussions took place. A lengthy and interesting report was given by President R. S. Williams, on the proposed affiliation of our local to the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council. A vote was taken on this and the results left in the hands of the committee. Brother Walkins also gave us a report on the arrangements proceeding to entertain our international officers, who are to visit our progressive city. A joint banquet of all IBEW locals of Winnipeg has been decided upon. This should be well attended as the officers do not give us this honor very often; we should take this opportunity to give them a grand welcome.

Referendum vote was taken for the assessment of all members to keep Brothers joining the army in good standing with the International Office. We hope the results are in favor of our members who are entering into the forces. Brother Ted Finnie is now wear-



ing the uniform of the navy and we are sure he will do right by it.

Elections of committees took place and results are as follows: Fort Rouge Shops, grievance committee—E. Philipson, C. Cobb. Cooperative committee—motive power, G. Watkins; car department, R. Gant. Sick committee—H. Pullin, R. S. Williams. Transcona Shops, grievance committee—motive power, E. Corder, R. Peacock. Cooperative committee—motive power, G. Benninger; car department, A. Liddiatt. Sick committee—H. Hosfield.

The past year has seen an increase in our local membership and fair attendance at the regular meetings. Let's all work hard to increase both for the coming year.

PRESS SECRETARY.

#### L. U. NO. B-429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

Certainly am sorry that I did not get anything in the December issue, but it was my misfortune to have to stay in Murfreesboro during November, so I could not report anything.

All officers and members of L. U. No. B-429 wish to extend to all the international officers, international representatives and all local unions throughout the U. S. and Canada our wish that they all had a very merry Christmas and for a happy and prosperous New Year, that our great organization will increase 100 per cent during 1941, that God will give strength, both spiritual and physical to all our officers so that they can carry on under the responsibilities that rest upon their shoulders.

We are still waiting to hear from some of the other local unions in regard to establishing a tuberculosis sanatorium.

Our meeting of December 5 was full of life and pep, all of our wiremen and linemen working, number of them seven days per week.

Our business manager has been so busy at Tullahoma, Tenn., working night and day with the government in keeping our end of this defense project going at top speed, that we have had to have an assistant B. M. to handle the work here in Nashville.

I am taking this occasion to ask all our Brothers who may have plans of coming here to work, to please contact our "busy" manager, T. B. Loftis, before making any moves, as it might save them much grief.

We paused during our meeting for one minute as we all rose for a prayer for the repose of the soul of our late Brother John F. Higgs, who had put up a brave but losing fight against that terrible disease the "white plague." We have also at the present time in Vanderbilt Hospital, of this city, Brother L. K. Runyan of L. U. No. B-846 of Chattanooga. Brother Runyan is putting up a brave fight also, and this is why I would like to see our great organization establish a sanatorium to take care of Brothers who may have or develop in the future this dreaded disease.

Our Brothers working for the Tennessee Valley Authority were well represented, and they came ready for "bear." Brother Covele of Murfreesboro and Brother Heflin of Centerville, Tenn., dominated the meeting. They had much to say, and we all benefited from the many things "cussed" and discussed.

We are faced at Camp Peay, Tullahoma, Tenn., with the very thing that came up at Camp Meade, Md. There are many "rodents" in this section that wanted to get in on the "gravy train" but did not want to pay the fare. But our "busy" manager, who is conductor on this train, told them they would have to pay or get off,

so now they are all riding a "ticket" instead of "hoboing."

Quotes the Chattanooga Daily Times, "This man had been traveling over the country since 1934 looking for work!" Now there is always work for a good mechanic, and if this man had joined our organization either in '34 or '35 he could have worked on this job even if the initiation fee had been \$1,000.

It is with the deepest regret that we have learned of the passing of Brother Rex Hodgkins of L. U. No. B-846, and we hereby extend our sympathy to the family of the late Brother Hodgkins and members of L. U. No. B-846 over their great loss. He was a fine man, a gentleman and 100 per cent union; never knew the meaning of the word fear, and would do anything for his fellow worker. He was the best "pole buddy" any man ever had, and to me it is a personal loss. He was my buddy as long as we worked together, and I named one of my boys for him, and only hope he grows to be as fine a man as Rex was.

Our December 18 meeting was quiet. Our "busy" manager has opened an office in Tullahoma, Tenn., so that he can work closer with the War Department.

Santa will visit the homes of our members this year more than some years back as all the boys are getting in every day.

After Brother Loftis gets through with this job at Camp Peay we are going to borrow some "big guns" and start a "blitzkrieg" on all the nonunion men in middle Tennessee, and hope that before 1941 is over the enemy will have surrendered to General Brown and his allies.

December 20 was special TVA night and we received a favorable report from the wage conference.

We elected our delegate to TVA panel meetings for the coming year, and sent him to Chattanooga to confer with International Representative Gordon Freeman (too bad we have not more Gordon Freemans). Brother Freeman cannot be beat, and we are certainly fortunate in having him as our representative. This is all for 1940.

JOHN DEGRAW,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 546, AURORA, ILL.

Editor:

The strikes that one reads of in the defense program are exceedingly obnoxious to an increasing number of people in all walks of life, especially the labor haters who have been given a large club by organized labor itself.

The right to strike is a necessity to free labor in a democracy but it is very unpatriotic to hold up the defense program when the eventual arbitration could be carried on without a halt in production.

Railroad workers are a part of the defense industries and it should be added, a very important part due to the need of quick dependable transportation. The National Railroad Labor Act requires that we arbitrate first. This may take several months and a representative of the President of the United States must be called in to act as a conciliator before a strike can be called.

Few people realize that the average railroad mechanic after all his years of service today gets 85 cents per hour which under the present 40-hour week gives him \$34.00 less pension fund and railroad sick and accident insurance. This does not compare very well with other industries.

A national movement was started some three months ago to get railroad workers a 15 per cent increase in wages. The last raise we received was 5 cents per hour in 1937.

Last spring all general chairmen on all roads asked for a two weeks' vacation with pay for all railroad workers. The well organized railroad spokesmen countered with a proposed 10 per cent reduction in wages. This is absurd as we are entitled to a paid vacation and need an increase in wages.

If we had a national agreement such as we had in World War I days, wage increases would be retroactive to the date of submission to the carriers. At present we must patiently wait and hope the raise gets us before the cleaners do.

On November 16, five members of Local No. 546 attended the meeting in Chicago for all railroad electrical workers in the area. International Vice President J. J. Duffy presided and gave a very interesting talk on recent events and actions concerning us. We were impressed by his reasons for not signing the shop crafts jurisdictional dispute agreement. We agree that there should be a revision in the jurisdiction of railroad jobs and the present agreement will not satisfactorily handle disputes.

We now have a standard agreement, the first since the Dummy was started after the strike of 1922. It has been in effect since October 1 and is an improvement. We have received some of our rightful work formerly performed by other crafts. General Chairman Floyd L. Elliott and International Representative William F. Hartzheim represented the electrical workers very ably in this negotiation.

M. A. CASANOVA,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 561, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

With the New Year now at hand we may perhaps take time out from our various labours to check up and see what we have won and lost during the past year.

On the lost side we regret to again report the visit of the Grim Reaper, who this time took away a valued Brother, in the person of our late Brother Archie McCulloch, who passed away December 22 after a very short illness. Brother McCulloch was a member of this local for over 10 years and was respected by all as a straight-shooter and a real union member. Our sympathies go out to his wife in her loss. We trust that time will heal the wound caused by his passing.

At the close of the year we also have to report the presence on our sick list of Brothers Payne, Lalonde and Walsh, all seriously ill, and we hope the New Year will bring renewed health and strength back to them and by the time this letter goes to print we expect to have Brother Dufresne back in harness after a lengthy lay-off due to an electrical burn received while at work. The last year also saw Brother Haig return to work after a lay-off of a couple of years or more, and we sincerely hope that his health will be maintained for some years to come.

On the other hand we are pleased to report increased membership during the year, also an increase to the 44-hour week in most departments, and above all, all members hard at work due to the ever-increasing war effort being put forward by Canadian industry. It is also gratifying to know that the Motherland is still holding her own after a rather severe year of it. We look forward to seeing her, with the aid of our Dominion and the other colonies, plus the ever-increasing and reassuring aid from the U. S. A., going out on the offensive and planting the knockout blow to Messrs. Hitler and Mussolini, the latter being just about ready to take count already.

It has been noted that the outside points coming under the jurisdiction of this local



have been increasing their staffs of electrical workers and considerable work has yet to be done in these departments in lining up these men into our organization. Those of our membership working at those points should consider it a necessity to have these men lined up and give every assistance to the committees of the local to do so. One great help which could be achieved without much trouble to the Brother would be to get hold of the name and address of every non-member in the gang and turn same in to the local so that the local in turn would be in a better position to contact the non-members.

The new year promises to be one of work for all members and it is our sincere wish that every Brother be given the health and strength to get the most out of it.

R. W. WORRAKER,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor:

It is our earnest wish that the year 1941 will bring peace and happiness to a war-torn world. Let us hope that the powers that be will realize that nothing constructive can result from the desire to crush and humiliate nations that are unable to resist the invasion of those whose only law seems to be that "might makes right."

We cannot now, and never will, subscribe to this theory. It is our honest opinion that the strong should protect the weak, that those in power are servants of the common people and, therefore, should at all times be subject to the wishes and desires of those whom they represent.

We, the common people, do not want war, we do not want dictatorships, neither do we want to be victimized for the benefit of a few.

In the new order of things, the vast majority are bound to have their say, the worker today is just as capable of knowing what is right from what is wrong as is the college professor or the leader of a nation.

We are sure that the time is not far distant when government, capital and labor will realize as a whole that the existence of one is dependent upon the others. When this day comes, there will be a fuller understanding between all concerned. Situations and problems that now seem to have no satisfactory solution—due to the fact that they are not approached and analyzed in an unbiased manner—will be met and discussed fairly and the result will be justice in the full sense of the word.

Our December letter did not appear in the JOURNAL, due perhaps to not being received on time. We are sorry for this and promise to mail our letters a little earlier.

L. U. No. 654, at our regular meeting held on December 12, 1940, played host to the largest gathering of visiting Brothers in the history of our local union.

The hall was jammed to the gunwales with Brothers from L. U. Nos. B-3, New York City; B-98, Philadelphia, Pa.; B-439, Camden, N. J., and other neighboring local unions. It was sure a gala occasion, as those present will testify. Many of our neighboring Brothers expressed themselves on the spirit of fraternity and good fellowship shown by our officers and members. We appreciate this feeling and will continue our efforts to make L. U. No. 654 worthy of the respect and esteem of all with whom we have business, social or fraternal dealings.

The members from L. U. No. B-3 who were present sure joined in the festivities. It was a treat to hear the entire assemblage singing "The Sidewalks of New York."

Our entertainment committee performed their usual good job and deserve the highest praise for their efforts.

We hope that during 1941 these good-will gatherings will continue and suggest that all local unions join us in entertaining out-of-town members at their regular meetings.

In conclusion we wish a happy and prosperous New Year to all the members of the I. B. E. W.; to their families and friends and to the people of the world in general.

Let us hope that L. U. No. 654 will grow and prosper during this year; let us look forward to the time when we will operate from our own home, holding our meetings in our own hall. This can be done if we want it. Let us set this as a goal for the near future.

We are sure our members will cooperate in such a movement, as the pride of ownership is part of all of us.

J. A. DOUGHERTY,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

Not much to write about but some of the Brothers think we should have an article in the WORKER every month, so here goes.

We are not very busy in Lansing at present. Doesn't look like we will be for some time. There is some small building and remodeling going on. If it wasn't for the other locals in this locality we would have several members out of work. I believe this is a good time to thank the locals who have given our men work in the past, and we hope they will continue the good work until something breaks in our jurisdiction. I see our worthy Senators and Representatives in Washington are taking their customary slap at organized labor. This time they have a new racket. They seem to want us to open wide the doors and take in all the rats that have been breaking down our conditions in the past.

We in Lansing don't see any good reason why we should lower our initiation fee to take in would-be electricians who have had many opportunities in the past to get a card.

Local No. 665 had an initiation fee of \$10 for a good many years. These so-called elec-

tricians were approached a good many times to join. The answer was always "no." Now, when the country as a whole is better organized and they cannot get a job without a card, they want us to open the gate for their benefit.

Why these men should be allowed to come in at a small initiation fee and enjoy the benefits that the old members have worked years to obtain is something I cannot understand. Think it over, Brothers.

Wishing you all a very prosperous year in 1941.

C. T. Fox,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-675, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Editor:

The month of October marked another milestone that Local No. B-675 reached in its march for organized labor. Accordingly, on the twelfth of the month, we celebrated our thirtieth anniversary and paid our respects to our veterans with 30 years or more of service in the Brotherhood, with a dinner dance at the Winfield Scott Hotel in Elizabeth. We were honored by the presence of international and local labor and civic leaders.

The toastmaster for the evening was the Hon. Harold G. Hoffman, ex-governor of New Jersey, who was introduced by our business manager, Sherman G. Kisner, and the guests of honor included Brother Louis P. Marciano, president of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor; S. J. Cristiano, I. B. E. W. representative; Harold A. Pierson, business manager of Local No. 581 and state senator-elect; Mayor James T. Kirk of Elizabeth, and International Vice President Edward F. Kloter. We were also addressed by Brother Joseph Keenan, who is associated with Sidney Hillman, chairman of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense.

Governor Hoffman handled the job of toastmaster in a masterly fashion. His gift



SEVEN 30-YEAR MEMBERS HONORED AT DINNER DANCE BY L. U. NO. B-675

Left to right, seated: Frank Thomas, past president; Arthur Cannon, past president; August Brown; Edward Johnson, past president. Standing: Sherman Kisner, business manager; Leslie Rankin, local president and member of Elizabeth electrical examining board; John Pender, U. D. R. chairman and member of Elizabeth electrical examining board, and John McCernan.



of oratory and manner of introduction held the attention of all and contributed to the smoothness in which this part of the evening was conducted. The business managers of the neighboring locals, officers of the local Building Trades Council and the chief inspector of the City Electrical Bureau were requested to take a bow. Brother Kloter presented the main speech of the evening in which he outlined the progress of the local during the last 30 years and the part taken by our seven honored members, to each of whom he presented a specially designed 30-year button to commemorate the event.

Speeches of the guests were warmly received and while they related the progress of the past, they also warned of the pitfalls of the future. Particularly did Brother Marcante praise our efforts with the low-cost housing problem and uncontrollable work. This class of work presents a real problem as most of us know, and, while our efforts to recapture it have not been entirely successful, some progress has been made. This phase of the business manager's work has not been without its headaches, but we feel that it is gradually being controlled. In this respect the executive board and the membership have cooperated to lend a helping hand.

In turning back the pages of the last 30 years one wonders how the officers and members were able to make the progress they have. The handicaps they had to overcome when the walking delegate, and he was just that, kept the records of the organization in his pocket. Compare that loose system with our present one, filing cabinets to house our records of the number of hours worked last year by John Doe and how much he earned. Also, graphs showing the peaks of employment and unemployment. This positive information is vitally necessary when confronting the employers with the necessity of shorter hours to take up the unemployment slack. And, as an added source of information we have at our disposal the research department conducted by the International Office. Yes, it is a far cry from the conditions of 30 years ago that the working man should have this information at his disposal and it shows real progress. But, let us, like these pioneers, work together to build Local No. 675 into an even bigger and better organization.

The large floral piece in the design of the I. B. E. W. emblem was donated by Brother Joseph Rubel, whose father is a florist. It was a grand piece of work and was favorably commented on by Brother Kloter. This was just another example of how the quiet, unassuming, hard workers are often overlooked and too frequently not appreciated.

After the speeches dancing was enjoyed until a late hour. Among the entertaining features was an impromptu dance by Brother and Mrs. Al Hutloff of L. U. No. 52, which was enjoyed by all.

The committee who arranged this affair consisted of all of the officers and executive board of the local and they are to be congratulated on the evening's success.

Our many thanks to Locals Nos. 269, B-102 and 52 for their consideration of our members when they needed men during the past year.

TIGHE,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 677, CRISTOBAL, C. Z.

Editor:

Our local marches on. Having been organized October 4, 1910, we held our thirtieth anniversary celebration on Friday, December 13, 1940, at our only American Hotel in Colon, the Hotel Washington (government-owned and operated). There were 115 mem-

## Local Union Advances

From Phoenix, Ariz., comes stimulating news of the spectacular growth of one of the youngest locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The charter of L. U. No. B-266 was issued as of August 20, 1940, after long years of struggle against unusually strong anti-union forces in the Salt River area. At the time the charter was issued there were 25 members in the local union. Within a short time thereafter, 13 of these 25 members were given a two-months' lay-off. Undaunted by the implications of this conduct, however, which was almost a repetition of earlier attempts to organize, the members continued to build up their organization. Since the installation of the charter the membership has already been increased to over 290, and still shows signs of continued rapid growth.

The officers and members of L. U. No. B-266 are to be congratulated for their splendid achievement. The JOURNAL wishes the local continued growth and prosperity.

bers and guests present, most absentees having had to work on the second shift.

We had a get together and get acquainted meeting in the hotel foyer preceding the banquet which started at 7 p. m. and lasted oddly enough until the bar closed.

The dining room was most beautifully decorated, the big "U" table and center tables were adorned with thousands of tropical roses banked in the center, from which projected hundreds of small electric lamps. The food was delicious and was served in a most efficient manner. Additional cocktails and wine were yours for the asking. An orchestra played for the dinner hour, following which the entire group were arranged to be photographed. Due to two very unusual occurrences there are no pictures available of the group, as there are no negatives, and unless a miracle should happen, there never will be.

President Jack Seville was introduced by toastmaster Brother Percy Snow and following his welcoming address the names of the organizers and charter members of the local were read by James Brown, recording secretary, also a letter from Brother Frank J. Gerchow, the only charter member now on the isthmus who could not attend, as he is in Gorgas hospital but not seriously ill. The committee had a bouquet of flowers delivered to his room at dinner time as a token of appreciation. Tribute was paid to absent charter members N. J. Levy and A. M. Horle, both retired.

Brother Walter Gute, having the oldest card of any member present, gave us a brief synopsis of his 38 years in organized labor. Also present were L. F. Hauss, 33 years a member; W. O. Baxter, 28 years; D. P. Howe, 26 years, and H. P. Bevington, 24 years.

The president of L. U. No. 397 in Balboa, Brother Van Steenberg, in a short address hoped that our joint executive board meetings would continue.

Brother Louis Hauss, a past president of L. U. No. 677, made a patriotic address that every one appreciated; he asked for four minutes, but nine minutes were required for the oration and not one "Bronx cheer" was to be heard.

E. W. Hatchett, secretary of the Canal Zone Central Labor Body, said he hoped to be here 30 years more.

Charles Wahl, president of the Central Labor Body, was then presented by Brother Snow. Brother Wahl is a member of L. U. No. 397, and since this meeting has been sent to Washington, D. C., as a legislative representative of the Panama Canal em-

ployees. Brother Wahl served in this same capacity for six years some time ago. Nevertheless L. U. No. 677 wishes to congratulate you on your "new job," Charlie.

Ted Long who had just been appointed by William Green as the American Federation of Labor's Canal Zone representative gave us a summary of what he hopes to accomplish, and asked for our cooperation, which he has now, and will get wholeheartedly in the future, we assure you.

W. C. Hushing, a member of the legislative committee of the A. F. of L., said that William Green had asked him to instill in the minds of all employees that the A. F. of L. would not be in sympathy with any stoppage of work by Panama Canal employees or employees of contractors operating on the zone. Furthermore we could be assured that the standards of wages and conditions would be maintained. He was surprised to learn of existing conditions that were being tolerated by employees of contractors here. Mr. Hushing also said that on December 12, the governor of the Panama Canal, Colonel Edger-ton, had stated that a representative could be sent to Washington, D. C., as the personal envoy of the employees and could work unhampered. This statement has been fulfilled by the departure of Mr. Wahl to the States.

Brother Snow then introduced Brother J. S. McDonagh, of the I. O. and recently elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. He spoke of the progress that has been made by the I. B. E. W. over a period of years. Also he stated our International President, Brother Brown, had requested him to extend his best regards and that he wanted the I. B. E. W. to give a good account of themselves on the Zone.

This local union wishes to thank Brother Brown for having sent such a competent and never-tiring man as Brother McDonagh, in response to our request for an I. O. representative.

Brother A. C. Bullock, general foreman in the electrical division on the Atlantic side, and his son, who was initiated at the last meeting, had the distinction of being the only father and son combination present.

Brother F. J. Sweek, formerly of L. U. No. B-3, was the last speaker of the evening; his father, F. J. Sweek was one of the original organizers of L. U. No. 677.

And so ended one of the most unique and unparalleled union meetings ever held in these latitudes. The members of this organization wish to thank the committee, composed of Brothers Frank Dorgan, Percy Snow and Jack Ward, for their time and effort in making our thirtieth anniversary celebration a complete success.

C. T. SWEARINGEN,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 728, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.

Editor:

I am going to start the new year off right by writing a letter to the JOURNAL. Nineteen hundred and forty was good to Local No. 728 and we had all members working throughout the year and plenty of Brothers from other locals. We are thankful for that, and prospects are that 1941 will be the same, with the amount of contemplated work coming up, for which we will also be thankful.

This month of December has been a real month in the line of conventions and different functions for me, in fact it is getting too fast for an old buck like myself and I am afraid if it keeps up I won't be able to take it. I was due in the old soldiers home a long time ago, but simply can't see my way clear to get away from the old gang entirely.



First the president of L. U. No. 728, Brother Lettelier, and myself, landed in Orlando, Fla., for the State Association meeting. The meeting was a real success, as all affiliated locals had delegates there with President Tommie Thompson in the chair, and I would say there was plenty of worthwhile business transacted in the short length of time the meeting was in session. But my hard luck was to have Business Manager Summerkamp and President Bean of St. Petersburg throw a little party for the delegates from No. 728. They had something in a bottle they called rye whiskey; but I still claim it was some new brand of horse liniment; anyway they then kindly offered to teach us the art of draw poker, and when the milk man was putting out the milk they said we were apt pupils and owed for the ham and eggs for breakfast, which was O. K., only they both ate pie for breakfast. Well, we expect to be in Tampa for the next meeting and will look forward to some more lessons from the St. Petersburg delegation, but will look to Brother Porter, business manager in Tampa, to protect two country boys that don't know their way around.

Next in line was the birthday party held by Local No. 349, of Miami. They kindly invited L. U. No. 728 to get in on it, but the Brothers didn't have their shoes shined and couldn't get there, so Brother Lettelier and myself and the women folks went there to see what it was all about. Well, we found out, for it was one of the most enjoyable parties we ever had the pleasure to attend, and the real gang was all there, good music, a floor show and plenty of refreshments. Mrs. Pat Gideon mixed me a drink that burned the soles off my shoes; what got me was everyone was so agreeable, not a single fight or argument, which is out of the ordinary when a bunch of wire yankers get together. Congratulations, L. U. No. 349, on your birthday party, I hope in the future you hold them twice a year, providing I get an invite to them.

I had the pleasure of meeting Business Manager VanArsdale of Local No. B-3, at this party for the first time, and must say I was slightly disappointed, for judging by his accomplishments down New York way, I expected to find a great big up-stage, arrogant business manager; well, I found just the opposite, for in my estimation Brother Van-Arsdale is just a real guy and one of the gang.

The sorry scribe of this local decided to move into a new shanty, and that gang down Miami way pulled a surprise house warming on him; that was a week ago and the house hasn't cooled off to date. Those present were Bill Weber, Steve Reid, Pat Gideon, Callahan and Eddie Lash. Of course they all had the wives along, for otherwise they couldn't go, but I must say the ladies were the life of the party.

Bill Weber was the official bartender, and I claim he missed his vocation when he decided to be an electrician. He should have been a bartender. He mixed a bunch of drinks for me and I went right out and bit two policemen. When the party broke up at 3 a. m. everyone claimed they had a good time.

Had a wonderful Christmas this year. I went out and trapped a rabbit and captured two bull frogs; invited Bill Weber and wife and his two brilliant kid daughters to dinner. We had some refreshments with Bill on the job as the mixer. I think he used an eyedropper on my high balls, for I only bit one cop that night.

You know I sort of changed my mind about Westbrook Pegler in his recent writings. That guy has something on the ball, and knows what he is talking about. He is

not criticizing the real bona-fide unions which are on the up and up; he seems to be after the racketeering bunch, mostly unskilled labor. He cited you in a recent write-up where one craft of unskilled labor has not held a convention in 30 years; we will soon be in the same class along that line, and I still claim it is time to hold a convention for this I. B. E. W.

Well, it's time to close for this time, and in so doing I want to wish the entire membership of the I. B. E. W. every success in the year of 1941.

Just plain,

J. H. G.,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 817, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor:

Nineteen hundred and forty will have passed into history by the time this appears in our JOURNAL, not just another year to be forgotten as having paraded by in the march of time but a year full of historical events never surpassed in the history of mankind, changes that by their very suddenness call upon us to reflect as to what our position will be one year hence, in this grim struggle for existence that confronts the world today.

We are indeed fortunate to live in a land where the word "democracy" is not just something to be found in the dictionary, but rather a sacred trust handed down to us, to defend if necessary, with our lives.

Local Union No. 817, New York Central Railroad, is proud of its contribution to the call made upon the nation for national defense. Brother Walter G. German received the first call in November. Being a Chief Radio Mate, United States Naval Reserve, he is at present stationed at the Naval Radio Station NAM, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va. (Good luck, Walter.) Next to answer the call in December was Brother William J. Gannon, First Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, now stationed at Fort Monmouth, Red Bank, N. J. (Good luck, Bill.) Both of these Brothers have the guarantee of their jobs when released from service and are extended their pass privileges for personal reasons the same as if regularly employed in the service of the railroad. We all join in wishing them every success and a safe return at the expiration of service requirements.

The Almighty God called to their reward four of our good Brothers in the last four months, L. Basilotta and P. McLeavy killed in the performance of their duties, and J. Lysaght and M. Ford after long illness. Let us remember them in our thoughts. Brothers A. Zuckerman and A. McMahon are still confined to the hospital. We all wish them a speedy recovery.

Employment conditions during 1940 were a good deal better in our territory than for many years prior. Except for an occasional slack period in Harmon shops we were very fortunate in not having a single member unemployed for a period of more than two weeks during the entire year. Besides we were happy to afford employment opportunities to some of the members of other railroad locals when things were a little tough with their localities. We take this moment to thank those local unions for their cooperation and to assure them our readiness to continue that program for 1941.

Now a word about our achievements in 1940. We started off with a bang looking for vacations with pay. Then we reached the stage where our various System Federations made formal request, as provided for in our agreements, to start proceedings to obtain two weeks' vacation with pay. The railroad management on western roads countered with a proposal for a 10 per cent reduction

in pay, while here in the East they just sat pat on our request to negotiate. The result of this has been that the matter has been turned over to the Railway Labor Chief Executives who are at present endeavoring to have the management agree to meet on this question on a national basis. We railroad men have the patience of Job, but there is a limit to our endurance. International Vice President Duffy has assured us many times that he is doing his utmost to obtain this long needed achievement and we assure him of our utmost confidence in his leadership, but don't let us wait until those sunny days are with us again, when everyone can slip away for vacations except the poor forgotten railroaders. Let us make this a real thing for 1941.

While I admire the spirit that prompted Brother Friel of L. U. No. 205, of Detroit, in the November issue to arouse railroad men to bring their problems out in the open, I am sure he will agree that we are as much a part of the I. B. E. W. as any other branch of the trade and simply because we have been a little lax and our hourly wages are much less than for other classes of electrical workers we have nevertheless gained many benefits in other fields, retirement, unemployment insurance, etc., that if we were all to quit now a sad state of affairs would surely exist. Much rather should every railroad electrical worker make a New Year resolution to take part in the affairs of his local, to attend meetings regularly and to strongly advocate vacations with pay, an increase in his hourly rates, and a guarantee of steady employment, not forgetting to make sure that every man working as an electrical worker on railroads carries a paid-up card in the I. B. E. W.

Wishing each and everyone a happy and prosperous New Year.

M. Fox,  
President.

#### L. U. NO. B-959, RIVERSIDE, CALIF. UNIT 6, REDLANDS

Editor:

Time, you old gypsy man, why don't you stay? Put up your caravan just for today. These well known words of a famous poet are recalled to mind as Old Father Time prepares to turn in a highly disappointing, war-torn, hope-shattered model—a lemon if there ever was one, and get his pink slip for the new one. We hope the great engineers have detected the flaws and changed the dies. When production starts let the new material be of that firmer stuff—the kind that strives to make adjustments necessary for individuals all over the world to live happy, peaceful and contented lives.

The boys here have been trying very hard in the past year or so to formulate a plan whereby they can receive the benefits of hospitalization and sickness insurance. It seems that the effort has not been in vain as the company has sent out circulars giving information on a plan of the Occidental Life Insurance Company which has very good coverage at a nominal sum of \$1.25 per month. The company is bearing part of the expense in addition to deducting the monthly payment from the payroll. As is the usual case, however, we must have 75 per cent of the employees sign up. Trusting that employees everywhere will recognize the advantage of having such a plan in force to take up financial shock when that kind of assistance is needed most, we hope to see the insurance in effect at an early date.

Happy New Year, and see you next month.

KEITH L. HORINE,  
Press Secretary.



**L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

Editor:

Greetings from L. U. No. 1037, Winnipeg. We are carrying on very much as usual, trying to better our condition as much as possible, and to make our meetings as interesting as they may be.

Owing to war conditions business in the electrical industry is good around this town, and the business of the utilities, power, light, and communication, is booming, and the workers engaged in them should be able to derive some advantages.

We are looking forward to the visit of our president and other prominent officials in January and hope to be able to give them a "right royal welcome," and trust all our members will be benefited and enthused by what they may have to tell us of the progress of the trade union movement generally, and our own I. B. E. W. in particular.

This terrific war still goes on, though most people on this continent hardly realize the terrible nature of the conflict. Men, women and children bombed from their homes, thousands killed and injured, all because a few gangsters in power have made up their minds to impose their particular kind of unscrupulous and devilish control on the rest of the world.

It's a mad world, Brothers. I suppose all we can do is to go on hoping and praying that Britain will conquer, and do all we can to send them help and sustenance until that day dawns when her enemies are defeated and the democratic nations of the world have another chance to build a real democracy, politically, economically and spiritually free, where men can Brothers be the whole world over, irrespective of race, color or creed. May God speed the day.

Yours for a prosperous and progressive New Year for all the Brotherhood.

A. A. MILES,  
Recording Secretary.

**L. U. NO. B-1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.**

Editor:

There is nothing that will add more interest to what might otherwise be a very dry meeting than to have an outside speaker come in and address the members on some subject pertaining to their work.

We of Local No. B-1073 have proven this by having guest speakers at the last two regular meetings of our group. At the first of these meetings we had Clemons Roark, president of the Peoples Housing Council of Beaver County, and Ralph C. Bennett, the county comptroller, as guest speakers.

At our last regular meeting we were honored by the presence of Frank Wagner of the mediation department of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry. He came to us through the kindness and cooperation of Lewis G. Hines, secretary of the department.

Mr. Wagner spoke to the members on the work of the state mediators and the federal conciliators and explained how they usually worked together to attempt to secure peaceful settlement of labor disputes.

Brother Steve Stevens won the door award at this meeting. This is the second consecutive time that the door award was won by the man who drew the number. If the drawing did not take place before such a large gathering of our members it is certain that someone would begin to suspect that it was not on the level.

Just a word here to our own members, although these words apply to all union members no matter where they may be. If you appreciate what good your local has done for you and are not desirous of going back to the 12-hour day and the six or seven-day week,

then it is about time that you awake and begin to attend all your local union meetings to preserve the gains which have been made and to forge ahead to better working conditions, possibly shorter hours and definitely increased pay.

It would be a wonderful thing for all our members if they could get full pay for the six legal holidays which we now get off without pay. You know things like that are possible when all the members work together for their mutual good.

JOSEPH A. O'NEILL,  
Press Secretary.

**L. U. NO. B-1185, MARION, IND.**

Editor:

For the first time since the organization of Local No. B-1185, Marion, Ind., we greet you in the JOURNAL. Since we are young in the union (but boosters, nevertheless) we are having our first party. It was sponsored jointly by the company and the union. It was given in the warehouse of the company plant. Due to production going on till three o'clock they could not give it elsewhere. But, say, I don't think we could have had a better time nor a better get-together anywhere else, no matter how swanky.

Entertainment was furnished by three lovely ladies playing the Hawaiian guitar. Every one sang Christmas carols. And what a turnout. I'll bet there weren't more than five missing from the whole plant, employees, office staff, manager and superintendents. Well, just about everybody. Keep it up. With turnouts like this we sure ought to go places and have many nice times.

Refreshments of ice cream, cakes and coffee were served to all. Thank you, serving and entertaining committees. You did swell. A gorgeous big Christmas tree, all trimmed so nice and full of lovely gifts from employees to bosses, manager and superintendents, and others among employees, and a nice box of candy to each employee of the company.

To the boys, Benjamin Badger and Henry Lusher, who have joined with Uncle Sam, now home on leave for Christmas vacation and who came to our party, we welcome you. Happy to have had you with us. Our party was ended by Miss Ethel Ewbanks leading a song, "Silent Night," and Mr. Bill Blake, plant manager, telling a Christmas story.

We really appreciated this get-together and look forward to the next one which has been promised to us in the near future at the Spencer Hotel.

And now we try to express our deepest sympathies and sincere regrets to Cliff Voorhis and Boone Turner, whose mothers have just passed away.

We wish to all our JOURNAL readers everywhere a very merry Christmas and a happy, happy New Year.

MARIE RINEARSON,  
Press Secretary.

**L. U. NO. B-1189, TOLEDO, OHIO**

Editor:

Local No. B-1189 makes its initial bow in this issue of the JOURNAL. While comparatively new in the organization we are looking forward to pleasant associations.

The executive board had charge of a turkey raffle for Thanksgiving and turned in a net profit of \$12.40. Due to the success of this venture they will promote another for Christmas.

We are happy to report production is slowly increasing and most of our members are working, although some departments are only working three days a week. We hope in the near future all will be back and on

full-time schedule again. It is always most pleasant when everyone is working and happy.

The Great Giver of Life, who also takes our loved ones, does all for the best and to His wishes we must submit; we pray Him to assuage the grief of President Leo Snoad in the death of his mother, and Sister Fannie Staley in the loss of her brother. Local No. B-1189 offers deepest sympathy.

In the immediate past Brothers Art Cutway and John Sparka and Sisters Stella Zook, Dollie Van Fleet and Sarah Chappel have been ill. We are thankful they are able to be with us again. Also Sister Vera Carleton is convalescing after an operation. We wish her a speedy recovery.

We are looking forward to a Christmas party to be held December 23, since the one held last year was such a success and the request so strong for another this year. A competent committee is vamping plans for same.

Wonder why there are so many empty chairs at the meetings on the first and third Fridays each month. You know it is your business being transacted, so why not be present and help take care of it? It is not very gratifying for officers to carry all the load. They do like to know you are at least giving them your support.

Lost: Does anyone know where Yehudi is? Certain somebodies in the Assembly Department are quite concerned as to "who he is" and "where he is." And that's no lie!

In these days of war and strife abroad as we near the Christmas season we are fortunate that we are at peace in this grand country of ours and with a prayer in our hearts we say, "God Bless America!"

We wish to extend greetings for a blessed merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year to all executives and members of the I. B. E. W.

EVA C. SHAW,  
Press Secretary.

**FISTIC BATTLE**

(Continued from page 16)

man? Over and over in my mind this name, Dan Coleman, kept turning, who could this Dan Coleman be? and then the answer struck me a sledge hammer blow.

This Dan Coleman, could be no other than Dan Coleman, the famous heavy-weight trainer, who had handled some of the best fighters of the day, and who was noted for his honesty and shrewdness. He couldn't, or wouldn't be, ringing in a professional, for the conditions strictly stipulated that the challenger must be a bona fide logger from one of the camps, and yet, he had, with every appearance of confidence, placed a bet of a thousand dollars on the unknown. Not only that, but Clancy and Donovan had each duplicated his bet; the more I tried to figure it out the more bewildered I got until at last, with my head in a dizzy whirl, I decided that the only solution to the puzzle was to wait and see what happened.

A couple of mild preliminaries were pulled off and then the referee stepped into the center of the ring and raised his hand. The noisy hum of many voices stilled into silence. In stentorian tones he announced, "The next event on the program will be a four round boxing contest between Henry Johnson, boxing instructor of the Jonathan Athletic Club, and Terence Casey, of the J. & J. Logging Camp." Smoke was the first to climb into the ring and take his seat in his corner. Loud cheers greeted him from Borski and his crowd. A moment later, as Casey, the log-



gers' champion, climbed into his corner seat, the loggers sent up a deafening roar of applause.

At the tap of the gong the two contestants threw off their bath robes and advanced to the center of the ring to take their instructions from the referee. As they stood out in full view under the flooding lights, a gasp of suppressed admiration swept around the crowd, and well it might, for seldom were two more splendid specimens of physical perfection ever revealed to the sporting public, under the glaring lights of the squared circle, nor of such striking contrast. Smoke—black as night—a full six feet in height—broad-shouldered, deep-chested, with long arms, wearing an ugly snarl on his face, might have been an African chief, fresh from the jungles. In contrast, Casey, his young opponent, might have been a ruddy-headed Norse Viking.

He was about the same height as Smoke, but probably 10 pounds lighter—the healthy life of the logging camp, combined with a splendid physique, showed up in the smooth, rippling muscles of his arms and body. The good-natured expression on his face betrayed no sign of fear at Smoke's sinister appearance. After the referee had said his little piece each returned to his seat in the corner. At the bell they advanced and met in the center of the ring.

Their gloves barely touched in a mythical handshake before Smoke shot a straight left at Casey's jaw. A slight shift of the head and the blow shot harmlessly over Casey's shoulder. WHAM—a crushing right hook caught the surprised Smoke in the pit of his stomach and sent him back on his heels and he barely warded off a left to the head, as he danced away. It suddenly dawned upon him that this was no green lumber jack he was up against, but a trained fighter, who packed a punch. Somewhat warily he left an opening and Casey drove a hard right at his mid-section, that broke short. Smoke stepped in with a right counter as Casey was rolling away. It was a jarring punch that, if landed with full effect, would have put a crimp in Casey's chances. The round ended with Smoke boring in with such a fierce volley of rights and lefts that Casey, on the defensive, was driven, circling, half way around the ring, as he backed away, but I noticed that he had a surprisingly, elusive defense—his foot work was superb, and he blocked, caught on his arms or elbows, or rolled away, from Smoke's furious blows.

Smoke was breathing heavily as his seconds went to work upon him. Casey's seconds—one a wellbuilt young fellow, the other—older, evidently a battle-scarred, veteran of the ring, took competent care of him. "Slug!" called out Coleman and, as the older man bent down to listen, Coleman made some emphatic remarks to him, which Slug relayed to Casey—probably a caution about Smoke's murderous right.

## SMOKE ATTACKS

At the tap of the bell Smoke was out with a rush that carried him well over to Casey's corner. Throwing caution to the winds he launched such a fierce attack that it was a marvel that Casey was not driven into his corner and battered down, but somehow, he managed to weather the storm. As Smoke slowed up in his fierce onset Casey suddenly carried the fight to him. Feinting with his right to the head he slipped a left under Smoke's guard that landed on his ribs and made him crouch down with pain. A sizzling right uppercut to the jaw straightened him up. With a roar of mingled rage and pain he launched another furious onslaught; again Casey was driven around the ring, wheeling, side-stepping, rolling away from punches that could have sent him into oblivion. As

Smoke—breathless, from his furious exertions—slowed up again, this amazing young lumber jack stepped swiftly in and the gong caught them in the midst of a fierce interchange of rights and lefts.

Borski's face—streaming with sweat—was a picture of mingled rage and fear. If this lumber jack stayed four rounds with Smoke, he stood to lose a large amount of cash, and, so far, this lumber jack seemed quite capable of staying. If by some chance blow Smoke should get knocked out—he dared not think of the awful consequences. How artfully Clancy and Donovan had trapped him into giving such enormous odds, how quickly and confidently they had placed bets that, if they won, would ruin him—who was this mysterious Dan Coleman? All these questions were unanswered as the bell clanged.

Smoke bounced out of his corner with a fiendish scowl of hate on his face and drove into Casey with such a swift fusillade of rights and lefts, that Casey was driven helplessly back into his corner. A hard right to the jaw sent him reeling down—he rolled over on his face.

"Kill him Smoke! Kill him!" screamed Borski, frenziedly leaping up on his seat. At the count of seven, Casey staggered groggily up and clung to the ropes, apparently out dead on his feet. As Smoke poised to administer the finishing blow, Joe Leclair, who had been heckling Smoke all evening, thrust his face up through the ropes, and hissed out such a venomous, unprintable insult at him, that Smoke, his face distorted with rage, and in a voice that quivered with passion, turned and glared down at him and snarled out.

## LIVELY CORPSE

"When I've finished this red-headed son"—but he never finished that sentence. Like a bolt from the blue, a dynamic, straight left caught him fair in the eye. This young Irishman—to all appearance out dead on his feet—was suddenly transformed into a furious, fighting maniac. He rushed on Smoke with such fierce volley of stabbing rights and lefts that Smoke—in an agony of pain—dazed, and off balance—was driven helplessly—back—Back—BACK—across the ring, to land up against the ropes. In vain, he instinctively crouched—head down—to ward off those pile-driving blows—a smashing, left uppercut drove his head up, and like a flash, this amazing lumber jack pivoted on his left foot, and with every ounce of weight and power behind his tremendous swing, shot a right cross fair on Smoke's unprotected jaw.

The terrific impact lifted Smoke clean off of his feet and, as he barged along the ropes, the rebound sent him crashing—face down—arms outstretched—prone upon the canvas. Slowly the referee tolled off the fatal seconds—"One—two—three . . . nine—ten." But Smoke the Mighty heard it not; the little black birds were tweeting their soft lullaby in his benumbed brain. Raising Casey's hand in the air the referee announced in ringing tones. "Terence Casey, of the J. & J. Logging Camp, wins this fight by a knockout in the third round."

So sudden had Casey's astounding transformation been—one moment, hanging helplessly on the ropes, facing an impending knockout and then, before one could draw a full breath, the positions were reversed—the referee was holding Casey's hand up as victor, while Smoke lay stretched unconscious on the canvas. Not until the referee dropped Casey's hand, did the fact sink into the stunned loggers' imagination that, by some unbelievable turn of fate, their champion had won—then bedlam broke loose.

## RIOT OF GLEE

In their delirious ecstasy they jumped on the seats—smashed them down and danced

on the wreckage. They dealt one another mighty blows. They hugged each other in gleeful abandon. Headed by Joe Leclair, they swarmed into the ring—chaired their protesting champion, and marched around the ring shouting at the top of their lusty lungs until he managed to wriggle down and slip away to the dressing room. It took Smoke's seconds all their time to prevent him from being trampled on. As the numbness left his brain he slowly arose to his feet to be greeted by the sneering taunts of the loggers, who were only too glad of the opportunity of repaying his many past insults with interest. Holding his jaw—broken by that last mighty blow—he had but one thought—to slink away out of sight and hearing. His late friends had all deserted him. Even the wretched Borski—hatless—red necktie missing, and his collar ends flapping up in his face—would have none of him. With that last, fatal blow went whatever chances Smoke might have had for the heavyweight championship.

## MEMBER STARTS QUIZ PROGRAM

(Continued from page 17)

obtained from a tungstate of iron and manganese called wolframite and certain other ores, also the associates of the ores of tin. Specific gravity is 19.127. Melting point, 3,380 degrees centigrade, boiling point 5,560 degrees centigrade. Resistance per mil-foot at 25 degrees centigrade, hard-drawn 37 ohms, soft-drawn 31 ohms.

Tungsten-filament lamps are operated at about 2,100 degrees centigrade. This increase in temperature naturally gave an increase in resistance. Taking the formula for calculating increase of resistance due to rise in temperature which is

$R_h = R_c (1 + A \times \text{temperature rise})$ , and substituting known values, the result is 134.3 ohms.

Where  $R_h$  = hot resistance at 2,100 degrees centigrade

$R_c$  = 13 ohms, cold resistance of lamp.

$A$  = .0045, temperature co-efficient of tungsten.

Temperature rise =  $(2,100 - 25) = 2,075$ .

$$\begin{aligned} R_h &= 13 (1 + .0045 \times 2,075) \\ &= 13 (1 + 9.33) \\ &= 13 \times 10.33 \\ &= 134.3 \text{ ohms.} \end{aligned}$$

This result obtained from the increase of temperature corresponds closely to the resistance figured by Ohm's law, which is 132.2 ohms.

A equals temperature coefficient .0045 and is the increase in resistance of tungsten for each degree rise in temperature in degrees centigrade.

The value 2,075 is derived by subtracting normal temperature, 77 degrees fahrenheit, reduced to degrees centigrade, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Degree centigrade} &= \frac{5}{9} (F^\circ - 32) = \\ \frac{5}{9} (77 - 32) &= \frac{5}{9} \times 45 = 25. \end{aligned}$$

2,100 deg. cent. — 25 deg. cent. = 2,075 deg. cent.

I assume that this is where the increase of resistance is introduced into the lamp, by the lamp operating at this high temperature.



# IN MEMORIAM

## H. McCredie, L. U. No. B-125

Initiated February 7, 1928

Local Union No. B-125 must record the loss of another member of long standing through the recent death of Brother H. McCredie.

Those of us who were closely associated with Brother McCredie will miss him keenly and his passing onward will be a loss to his local union.

The deep sympathy of real friendship is extended to his loved ones, for we share in their sorrow.

The charter of Local Union No. B-125 shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother McCredie, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies also shall be sent to his bereaved family, and to our Journal for publication.

DALE B. SIGLER,  
R. I. CLAYTON,  
FRED B. IRWIN,

Portland, Oreg. Committee

## George Edward Carson, L. U. No. 210

Initiated June 29, 1926

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved friend and Brother, George Edward Carson.

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 210 deeply mourn the loss of a Brother who had always been on the level and true to his obligations; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our beloved Brother.

G. SESSINGER,  
GEORGE LAUTENSLAGER,  
E. W. JONES,

Atlantic City, N. J. Committee

## Clyde Acock, L. U. No. B-412

Initiated April 30, 1940

It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local No. B-412, pay our last respects to our Brother and business manager, Brother Acock, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to call from our midst; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our loss and grief to the loved ones left behind, and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family of Brother Acock, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Worker, our official journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

MOFFATT,  
BAIN,  
CRUISE,

Kansas City, Mo. Committee

## J. P. Gammon, L. U. No. B-18

Initiated October 10, 1929

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-18, are called to pay our parting tribute to a worthy Brother, J. P. Gammon, who was called from our midst on September 19, 1940; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this dark hour of trial and sorrow we extend to his wife and loved ones our deep and sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in respect to the memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

FRANK BARTHOLOMEW,  
W. R. SAUNDERS,  
LLOYD WOODS,

Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

## Jim Denison, L. U. No. 40

Initiated July 3, 1929

We, the officers and members of Local Union No. 40, with a deep and sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of a true and loyal member, Brother Jim Denison.

Whereas the officers and members of this local union wish to stand in solemn silence for one minute before adjournment; and

Whereas we wish to express our sympathy and offer our condolences to his family, who mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of this meeting; a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother.

AL SPEEDE,  
Recording Secretary  
Hollywood, Calif.

## David Grieve, L. U. No. 348

Initiated November 26, 1919

It was with deep regret that we, the members of Local No. 348, Calgary, learned of the passing of our dear Brother, David Grieve, in Vancouver, on November 26. Being in failing health, he left Calgary to reside in Vancouver, hoping that the change would be to his advantage, especially the lower altitude, but evidently it was not to be. He had the pleasure of being placed on the I. B. E. W. Pension list in September of this year, and he felt very proud when he was informed of this. How pleased he was, when he received his first pension check! And now he is away from all this earthly turmoil and strife. That he will be missed, goes without saying, and we extend to his widow our heartfelt sympathy, and it is

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the local, and one to the official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped in memory of our departed Brother.

H. BILJINGHAM,  
O. GARDNER,  
T. HARRING,  
F. W. KEYTE,

Calgary, Alberta. Committee

## Arnold Peterson, L. U. No. 734

Initiated October 7, 1938

The members of L. U. No. 734 are of one thought as they express their deep sorrow and regret with the passing of their Brother and friend, Arnold Peterson;

Whereas the sudden death of Brother Peterson has left a void in those friends who knew and felt his kindness and ever cheerful manner; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

W. H. BAKER,  
GEORGE W. WRIGHT,  
J. FRED CHERRY,

Norfolk, Va. Committee

## James W. Garten, L. U. No. B-18

Initiated July 15, 1937

It is with a deep feeling of sadness that Local Union No. B-18 has been called upon to pay its last respects to the memory of Brother James W. Garten, who passed away on September 16, 1940; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the loved ones left behind; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be forwarded to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our lodge.

O. H. HIDDEN,  
J. E. HORNE,  
E. P. TAYLOR,

Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

## Eugene Olive, L. U. No. 765

Initiated September 18, 1940

Whereas the untimely demise of our esteemed Brother Eugene Olive having come as a shock and blow to our entire membership; and

Whereas the extent of our loss being very great, not only to his co-workers and acquaintances, but to those of us who knew him by reputation; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we, at this time, extend our condolences to the family of Brother Olive in this bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International office for publication in our official Journal; a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to his family.

E. M. FORD,  
J. D. CURRIE,  
E. W. BLOODWORTH,

Sheffield, Ala. Committee

## Anthony P. Kilcoyne, L. U. No. 41

Initiated August 18, 1931

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 41, record the passing of our late Brother Anthony P. Kilcoyne; and

Whereas Brother Kilcoyne was for many years a true and faithful Brother of this local union; and

Whereas his passing leaves us with a definite sense of loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 41 here assembled, stand for one minute in silent tribute to the memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one copy spread upon the minutes of this local union, and one copy sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal.

J. J. CALLAHAN,  
GEORGE L. WIETIG,  
JAKE WELZMULLER,

Buffalo, N. Y. Committee

## Herman Pomper, L. U. No. B-23

Initiated March 30, 1937, L. U. No. 10

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-23, record the death, December 6, 1940, of our departed friend and Brother, Herman Pomper.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

ARTHUR WEBERG,  
ARTHUR AUGER, JR.,  
CLEMENS RUFFCORN,

St. Paul, Minn. Committee

## Ray R. Anderson, L. U. No. B-304

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-304, record the passing of our Brother, Ray R. Anderson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-304, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

ALVIN C. HARRISON,

Topeka, Kans. Recording Secretary

## Lester Thompson, L. U. No. B-258

Initiated August 1, 1940

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-258, record the passing of our Brother, Lester Thompson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

E. E. JOHNSTON,  
G. P. KLEPINGER,

Troy, Ohio. Committee



**Arthur Everett, L. U. No. 492***Initiated October 22, 1919*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we record at this time that our Heavenly Father has, in His infinite wisdom, seen fit to remove from our midst our highly esteemed and loved Brother, Arthur Everett; and

Whereas Local Union No. 492 of Montreal, has lost in the passing of Brother Everett one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

H. M. NEVISON,

Montreal, Canada.

President

**Fred A. Goodson, L. U. No. 716***Initiated May 7, 1909, in L. U. No. 66*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken suddenly from our midst a most faithful and worthy Brother and friend, Fred A. Goodson; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Goodson, Local Union No. 716 has lost a lovable member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in reverent silence for a period of one minute, as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the members of his family, in this time of great loss, our deep and heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to the bereaved family of our departed Brother, a copy to the Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. G. ELLIS,

DON KENNARD,

W. H. FOSTER,

F. G. KEMP,

CHARLES E. HARVEY,

Houston, Texas.

Committee

**Benjamin W. Maxfield, L. U. No. B-57***Initiated December 3, 1938*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-57, record the death of Brother Benjamin W. Maxfield, who passed away November 28, 1940; be it

Resolved, That this local union's charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory; be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute.

E. J. WEEKS,

W. J. WALTER,

S. C. ADAMS,

American Fork, Utah.

Committee

**Sydney H. Wood, L. U. No. B-465***Initiated April 2, 1937*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-465, record the passing of our late Brother, S. H. Wood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to his family, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

W. E. LEROY,

F. O. BARBER,

W. H. RODGERS,

San Diego, Calif.

Committee

**Bert Fowler, L. U. No. 481***Initiated June 15, 1910*

We, the members of Local Union No. 481, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother Bert Fowler; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

ROY CREASEY,

Indianapolis, Ind.

Financial Secretary

**John B. Harris, L. U. No. 200***Initiated August 10, 1913*

Whereas our Brother, John B. Harris, was called by death on November 8, 1940, it is fitting that the sorrow of the members of Local Union No. 200 be expressed to his family and that tribute to his memory be placed in our official records.

John B. Harris was born October 22, 1869, at LaPorte, Ind., and was brought to Montana by his parents while still an infant. In the rugged surroundings of the frontier territory, and tempered by the hardships of pioneer days, he grew to hardy manhood, endowed with a healthy body, a vigorous spirit and great strength of character. He early became interested in the then comparatively unknown field of electricity and in 1905 became an electrician and operator at the Flint Creek Hydro-electric Plant near Philipsburg, Mont., a position he continued to hold until his death.

John B. Harris was respected and loved by all who knew him. He was ever loyal to his family, his friends and his employer, unstinting in his generosity, steadfast in truth and honesty, courageous in his beliefs, and unfailing in his devotion to God and his country. He truly lived a Christian life. In his passing this Union and the entire community in which he lived has suffered an irreparable loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 200 tender their sincere sympathy to the family of our brother in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 200 be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the family of Brother John B. Harris, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

H. A. MURPHY,

ARNT SABO,

RALPH L. McLEOD,

Anaconda, Mont.

Committee

**Bernard Olson, L. U. No. B-125***Initiated July 28, 1917, in L. U. No. 48*

The loss of another of the valued members of Local Union No. B-125 must be recorded in the passing onward of Brother Ben Olson. Always interested and active in the affairs of his local and a warm and sympathetic friend to his fellow workers, his absence from our associations will be keenly felt.

To those left behind we offer our sincerest sympathy, and assure them that we sorrow with them.

The charter of Local Union No. B-125 shall be draped for a period of thirty days, and a copy of this tribute to the memory of Brother Olson shall be sent to the bereaved family, and to our Journal for publication.

PAUL BARNETT,

FRED B. IRWIN,

JOHN L. BARNEY,

Portland, Oreg.

Committee

**Charles McNally, L. U. No. B-36***Initiated November 16, 1938*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-36, record the death of Brother Charles McNally on October 28, 1940; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. B-36, a copy sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

L. T. BUTLER,

Sacramento, Calif.

Recording Secretary

**James Lorensen, L. U. No. 494***Initiated June 16, 1919*

Whereas the Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, James Lorensen; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,

GEORGE KAISER,

THEO. LACHAPPELLE,

GEORGE SPATH, JR.,

JOHN BERST,

EMIL BROETLER,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Sick Committee

**Morris Larie Cookson, L. U. No. B-18***Initiated December 1, 1939*

It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-18, pay tribute to the memory of our late Brother, Morris Larie Cookson, who passed from our midst on October 5, 1940; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind, and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Cookson and that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days.

FRANK BARTHOLOMEW,

W. R. SAUNDERS,

LLOYD WOODS,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

**J. F. Higgs, L. U. No. B-429***Initiated October 30, 1937*

It is with deepest sorrow and sincere regret we find it our sad duty to record the passing of Brother J. F. Higgs, on November 23, 1940.

Whereas it is our desire to express our heartfelt sympathy to the loved ones and friends he left behind, and ask Almighty God in His infinite mercy and justice, to hear our prayers, for the repose of the soul of Brother Higgs; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silent prayer for one minute in memory of our late Brother Higgs; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-429, a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Official Journal, and a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. B-429 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect of the memory of our late Brother, J. F. Higgs.

JOHN F. DEGNEN,

Chairman

W. H. COUCH,

E. C. MORGAN,

Nashville, Tenn.

Committee

**Charles C. Thompson, L. U. No. B-77***Initiated January 9, 1935, in L. U. No. 745*

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles Thompson; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-77 has lost by the sudden death of Brother Thompson a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy and condolence to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand for one minute in silent meditation, as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy to be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-77-4, and a copy be sent for publication in our official monthly Journal.

E. A. FARMER,

PAUL B. BEST,

CARL W. GLOTT,

Seattle, Wash.

Committee

**Stanley J. Walden, L. U. No. 17***Initiated June 11, 1923*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Stanley J. Walden; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Walden Local Union No. 17 has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 17 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Walden and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 17 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 17 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

C. E. HALL,

LAWRENCE MILLER,

JOHN OZIAS,

Detroit, Mich.

Committee



**George Wolford, L. U. No. 483***Initiated February 18, 1936*

It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local No. 483, must report the death of a fellow worker, Mr. George Wolford, aged 44, on December 18, 1940, following accidental contact with a 6,600-volt lead while on the job at Tacoma's Nisqually Power Plant. His sudden passing was a profound shock to us all.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to his sorrowing wife and four children thus left bereaved. Mr. Wolford had been employed here continuously for 15 years. His kindness and genial personality endeared him to us all. He was Past Noble Grand of I. O. O. F. No. 256, which organization was much indebted to him for his untiring efforts in their behalf.

L. O. LOFQUIST,

Tacoma, Wash.

Press Secretary

**J. E. Danforth, L. U. No. B-18***Initiated April 14, 1936*

It is with a deep feeling of sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. B-18, are called upon to pay our last respect to the memory of our departed Brother, J. E. Danforth; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Danforth Local Union No. B-18 realizes it has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-18 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Danforth and hereby expresses its appreciation of the service he rendered to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That this local union express its sympathy to the family and friends of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our lodge, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication.

FRANK BARTHOLOMEW,

W. R. SAUNDERS,

LLOYD WOODS,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

**B. Candler Daniel, L. U. No. 822***Reinitiated September 3, 1938*

It is not given us to know the plan of life. Today we walk side by side in the path of duty. Suddenly one step is silent. One whom we love is not with us. Yet we do not seem to walk alone, for the memory of his friendliness and willingness to help those with whom he worked remains with us.

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 822, record the passing of our Brother, B. Candler Daniel; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife; and be it further

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal; a copy incorporated in the minutes of this local union and a copy be sent to his wife.

F. P. LANE,

H. H. MANN,

G. A. BRISCOE,

Athens, Ga.

Committee

**John A. Tilly, L. U. No. B-949***Initiated March 1, 1937*

It is with deep sorrow that we, as members of the Executive Board of Local Union No. B-949, record the passing of Brother John Tilly; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-949 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother John Tilly and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of the Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend deep and sincere sympathy to those who share a mutual loss; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of the Executive Board here assembled stand for one minute in silent tribute to the memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family, one copy to the Faribault Branch local and one copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication and one copy be spread upon our minutes.

L. SHOBAKEN,

H. L. INGALLS,

C. THROLSON,

Austin, Minn.

Committee

**William Fix, L. U. No. 743***Initiated May 15, 1925*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has suddenly taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother and friend, William Fix; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Fix, L. U. No. 743 has lost a lovable and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy and condolence to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 743 and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

HARRY M. LONGENECKER,

Reading, Pa.

Recording Secretary

**Loretta Heiob, L. U. No. B-1061***Initiated June 22, 1937*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Sister, Loretta Heiob; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, pay tribute to her memory by expressing to her relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to her; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

EDNA BIEN,

Cincinnati, Ohio

Chairman of Committee

**James J. McIntyre, L. U. No. 604***Initiated August 27, 1934*

Whereas it is with deepest feeling of sorrow and regret, that we, the members of Local Union No. 604, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, James J. McIntyre, who passed away on December 7, 1940; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of the late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

H. E. HAAG,

Hoboken, N. J.

Recording Secretary, L. U. No. 604

**George Stuart, L. U. No. B-1083***Initiated June 24, 1937*

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1083, record the sudden death of our beloved Brother, George Stuart; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the members of the family and loved ones left behind; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of the passing of our loyal Brother, George Stuart; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

GEORGE SMITH,

JACK GOUGH,

Matawan, N. J.

Committee

**DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM DECEMBER 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1940**

L. U.	Name	Amount
3	Carl Paul Roth	\$1,000.00
9	Willis Glass	1,000.00
77	K. O. Snyder	1,000.00
77	Ralph O. Watkins	650.00
716	Fred A. Goodson	1,000.00
928	R. L. Friberg	475.00
466	J. R. Myers	125.00
902	Walter Roston	1,000.00
I. O.	Thomas Edward Walsh	1,000.00
429	John F. Higgs	650.00
104	William F. Burke	1,000.00
713	Joseph J. Crooks	1,000.00
98	M. J. Walsh	1,000.00
I. O.	C. S. Dunn	1,000.00
41	A. P. Kilcoyne	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
104	F. W. Goeller	1,000.00
48	R. S. Bush	1,000.00
134	George M. Fritz	1,000.00
38	T. L. Lytle	300.00
77	A. H. Latschaw	1,000.00
125	B. Olsen	1,000.00
321	T. C. Allan	1,000.00
17	S. J. Walden	1,000.00
743	William Fix	1,000.00
36	C. E. McNally	475.00
371	William A. Rumble	300.00
I. O.	K. W. Sherrill	1,000.00
77	C. C. Thompson	1,000.00
949	J. A. Tilly	650.00
3	R. A. Litchfield	1,000.00
822	B. C. Daniel	475.00
691	W. J. Moseley	650.00
134	D. B. Scully	1,000.00
340	W. J. Davies	1,000.00
481	B. Fowler	1,000.00
23	H. G. Pomper	650.00
134	H. F. Bartels	1,000.00
494	J. Lorensen	1,000.00
I. O.	George Simmons	1,000.00
713	F. Strom	500.00
304	R. R. Andersen	475.00
134	M. Wiecevok	1,000.00
58	H. E. Fiems	1,000.00
86	J. F. La Vien	1,000.00
8	C. R. Robedeau	825.00
494	L. Karlic	1,000.00
889	N. B. Butler	1,000.00
200	J. B. Harris	1,000.00
716	L. L. Brown	1,000.00
277	James H. McCann	650.00
618	Carl Oscar Olson	650.00
483	George E. Wolford	825.00
461	William Henry Nelson	650.00
134	Arthur W. Martens	1,000.00
674	Warren Ames Hallett	300.00
3	Alberto Buonasera	1,000.00
I. O.	August Wentz	1,000.00
245	William F. Clark	150.00
213	William Henry Owen	1,000.00
713	Lillian Christine	200.00
719	George F. Pushee	150.00
339	Ernest Towell	1,000.00
492	Arthur Everett	1,000.00
I. O.	William Clark	1,000.00
I. O.	James J. McIntyre	150.00
561	Archibald F. McCulloch	1,000.00

\$53,925.00

**TRANSFORMING POWER**

(Continued from page 7)

pump, radio, and a motor to turn the grindstone. There is water for the cows and horses and for milk cooling. Gone is the hazard of milk souring. Each new device replaces antiquated methods, makes work easier and quicker.

The family views each of the electrical appliances with mingled pride and happiness. As they sit down to a meal from the electric stove, their faces reveal a happy understanding of the new life brought by the electricity.

**MORE FARMS NEED POWER**

The Parkinson family is one of nearly 2,000 families served by one REA cooperative system in eastern Ohio. More than 600 similar projects have been organized since 1935, serving 700,000 farm families in 45 States over lines financed by REA loans. In 1935, when REA was established, only one farm in 10 had electricity. A huge job still remains to be done, for even today only one farm in four has electricity. New lines are going up at the rate of 500 miles a day.



# Cooperating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

SPILLITE, INC., New Brunswick, N. J.

MARTIN-GIBSON LIGHT & TILE CORP.,  
Detroit, Mich.

SQUARE D COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

## Complete List

### CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

COHOES ROLLING MILL CO., Cohoes, N. Y.

CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.

ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.

GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.

SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.

WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

### SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

ADAM ELECTRIC CO., FRANK, St. Louis, Mo.

AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.

BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.

EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ERICKSON, REUBEN A., 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50 Paris St., Newark, N. J.

FRIEDMAN CO., I. T., 53 Mercer St., New York City.

GERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., GUS, 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.

GILLESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y.

HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LaGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.

MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MANYPENNY, J. P., Philadelphia, Pa.

MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 371 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.

PENN ELECTRIC SWITCH CO., Goshen, Ind.

PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

PETERSON & CO., C. J., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.

POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., THE, 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 No. 1 St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SWITCHBOARD APPARATUS CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., WILLIAM, St. Louis, Mo.

### ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

LOEFFLER, INC., L. J., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.

MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

### OUTLET BOXES

BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.



## WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion Ind.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.  
 CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.  
 COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.  
 COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC CO., 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.

CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.  
 EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.  
 EASTERN TUBE & TOOL CO., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.  
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Perth Amboy, N. J.  
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Pawtucket, R. I.  
 GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.  
 HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.  
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.  
 PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.  
 PHOENIX LAMP & SHADE CO., 876 Broadway, New York City.  
 PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.  
 WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

## LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 B. & B. NEON-LIKE DISPLAY CORP., 372 Broome St., New York City.  
 BALDINGER & SONS, INC., LOUIS, 59 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandevier St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.  
 BELL, B. B., 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 BELLOVIN LAMP WORKS, 413 West Broadway, New York City.  
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.  
 BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.  
 BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 BIRCHALL BROS. INC., 330 W. 34th St., New York City.  
 BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.  
 BRIGHT LIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., Metropolitan & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 BUTT SHORE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.  
 CALDWELL & CO., INC., EDW. F., 38 West 15th St., New York City.  
 CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 CENTRE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.  
 CENTURY LIGHTING INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.  
 CITY METAL SPINNING & STAMPING CO., INC., 257-255 West 17th St., New York City.  
 CLOUGH CO., ARTHUR, 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 COLE CO., INC., C. W., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.  
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR COMPANY, 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.  
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.  
 EISENBERG & SON, INC., M., 224 Centre St., New York City.  
 ELECTRICAL METAL PRODUCTS, INC., 49 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 ELTEE MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 182-184 Grand St., New York, N. Y.  
 ENDER MFG. CORP., 260 West St., New York City.

FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.  
 FRANKFORD LIGHTING FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 FRANK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 FULL-O-LITE CO., INC., 95 Madison Ave., New York City.  
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 GLOBE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 GOTHAM LIGHTING CORPORATION, 28 East 13th St., New York City.  
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave. N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 HALCOLITE COMPANY, INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 HARVEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, FORD, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., A. WARD, 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 HOFFMAN DRYER CO., 214-220 East 34th St., New York City.  
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 HOROWITZ, LOUIS, 180 Centre St., New York City.  
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 KLIENGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.  
 KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.  
 LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.  
 LIGHT CONTROL COMPANY, 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.  
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.  
 LOUMAC MFG. CO., 105 Wooster St., New York City.  
 LUMINAIRE CO., THE, 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 MAJESTIC METAL S. & S. CO., INC., 67 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 MANLEY CO., THE, 60 W. 15th St., New York City.  
 MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 MARTIN-GIBSON LIGHT & TILE CORP., Detroit, Mich.  
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.  
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.  
 MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.

MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 1415 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.  
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.  
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 OLESEN, OTTO K., 1560 Vine St., Hollywood, Calif.  
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.  
 PERLA, INC., HERMAN, 176 Worth St., New York City.  
 PURITAN LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 23 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.  
 R & R LIGHTING PRODUCTS, INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.  
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.  
 RATH, INC., FERD, 335 East 46th St., New York City.  
 RICHMAN LIGHTING CO., 96 Prince St., New York City.  
 RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 West 14th St., New York City.  
 SCHAFFER CO., INC., MAX, Stagg and Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.  
 SIMES CO., INC., THE, 22 West 15th St., New York City.  
 SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.  
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 SPILLITE, INC., New Brunswick, N. J.  
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 STERLART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.  
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 TOMBACHER CO., INC., NELSON, 224 Centre St., New York City.  
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.  
 VOIGHT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., F. W., Vermillion, Ohio.  
 WALTER & SONS, G. E., 511 East 72nd St., New York City.  
 WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.  
 WEINSTEIN & CO., CHAS. J., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.  
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.  
 WITTELITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.

## COIN-OPERATED MACHINES

BUCKLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

BUCKLEY MUSIC SYSTEM, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

LION MANUFACTURING CORP. "Bally", 2640 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.



## LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

## PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.

ABBEY, INC., ROBERT, 9 West 29th St., New York City.

ABELS-WASSERBERG &amp; CO., INC., 23 East 26th St., New York City.

ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 West 24th St., New York City.

AETNA LAMP &amp; SHADE CO., INC., 49 East 21st St., New York City.

ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 19th St., New York City.

ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 999 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Ave., New York City.

AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3 West 19th St., New York City.

BAUMAN, FREDERICK, 106 East 19th St., New York City.

BEAUX ART LAMPS &amp; NOVELTY CO., 294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.

BECK, A., 27 West 24th St., New York City.

BENNETT, INC., J., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th St., New York City.

BLUM &amp; CO., MICHAEL, 13 West 28th St., New York City.

CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 122 West 26th St., New York City.

CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 136 West 21st St., New York City.

COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 East 21st St., New York City.

DACOR CORP., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.

DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.

EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.

ELCO LAMP &amp; SHADE STUDIO, 112 W. 18th St., New York City.

ELITE GLASS CO., 111 W. 22nd St., New York City.

EXCELSIOR ART STUDIO, 540 W. 29th St., New York City.

FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

GOLDBERG, H., INC., 23 East 26th St., New York City.

GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.

GOODY LAMP CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.

GREENLY LAMP &amp; SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.

HANSON CO., INC., PAUL, 15 East 26th St., New York City.

HIRSH CO., INC., J. B., 18 West 20th St., New York City.

HORN &amp; BROS., INC., MAX, 236 5th Ave., New York City.

HY-ART LAMP &amp; SHADE MFG. CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.

INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL APPLIANCE CORP., Metropolitan &amp; Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IRWIN, JOHN, 632 Broadway, New York City.

IVON BEAR CO., 30 West 24th St., New York City.

KEG O PRODUCTS CORP., 111 West 19th St., New York City.

KESSLER, WARREN L., 119 West 24th St., New York City.

LAGIN CO., NATHAN, 49 West 24th St., New York City.

LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.

LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 591 Broadway, New York City.

LULIS CORPORATION, 29 East 22nd St., New York City.

LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 West 25th St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ONYX &amp; MARBLE CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.

MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.

MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW DEAL LAMP MOUNTING CO., 28 E. 22nd St., New York City.

NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ORTNER CO., S., 36 West 24th St., New York City.

PARAMOUNT SHADE CO., 1141 Broadway, New York City.

PARCHLITE CORP., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PAUL &amp; CO., EDWARD P., INC., 1133 Broadway, New York City.

PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 36 W. 25th St., New York City.

PHOENIX LAMP &amp; SHADE CO., 876 Broadway, New York City.

PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St., New York City.

QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.

QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 20 West 22nd St., New York City.

RELIANCE LAMP &amp; SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.

ROSENFELD &amp; CO., INC., L., 26 E. 18th St., New York City.

ROSENFELD &amp; CO., INC., L., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

ROSS CO., INC., GEORGE, 6 West 18th St., New York City.

RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36 West 20th St., New York City.

SAFRAN &amp; GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.

SALEM BROTHERS, 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.

SCHLANGER, FRED E., 260 5th Ave., New York City.

SCHWARTZ CO., INC., L. J., 48 East 21st St., New York City.

SHELburnE ELECTRIC CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP &amp; SHADE CO., 7 W. 30th St., New York City.

S. &amp; R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New York City.

S &amp; S LAMPSHADE CO., 33 West 17th St., New York City.

STAHL &amp; CO., JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St., New York City.

STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 19 West 24th St., New York City.

STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO., 22 E. 20th St., New York City.

STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 East 28th St., New York City.

TEBOR, INC., 45 West 25th St., New York City.

TROJAN NOVELTY CO., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 East 18th St., New York City.

VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.

WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 39 W. 19th St., New York City.

WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St., New York City.

WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

YUEN CO., KWONG, 253 5th Ave., New York City.

## ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

ANDERSON CO., C. J., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 115-58 174th St., St. Albans, N. Y.

## ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

RUSSELL &amp; STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

## ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING AND SURFACE METAL RACEWAY

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. CORP., Ambridge, Pa.



## RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 AMERICAN STEEL PACKAGE CO., Defiance, Ohio.  
 ANSLEY RADIO CORP., 4377 Bronx Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.  
 AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.  
 BELMONT RADIO CORPORATION, 1257 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 BLUDWORTH, INC., 79 Fifth Ave., New York City.  
 BOGEN CO., INC., DAVID, 633 Broadway, New York City.  
 CLOSTER ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., Closter, N. J.  
 COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.  
 CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.  
 COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.

CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 1501 Beard St., Detroit, Mich.  
 DE WALT RADIO CORP., 436-40 Lafayette St., New York City.  
 ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.  
 FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.  
 GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 LUXOR RADIO CORP., 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.

MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.  
 PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.  
 REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.  
 REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.  
 SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.  
 TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.  
 UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.  
 WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

## SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.      WOODS ELECTRIC COMPANY, C. D., 826 Broadway, New York City.

## FLASHLIGHTS, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

## DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.      GELARDIN, INC., 25 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.      METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.  
 MONARCH FUSE CO., INC., Jamestown, N. Y.      UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

## ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.      ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.      LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.      GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.      VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.

## FLOOR BOXES

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.      RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.      THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## ELECTRIC BATTERIES

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.      MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.      U. S. L. BATTERY CORP., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

## ARMATURE AND MOTOR WINDING, AND CONTROLLER DEVICES

ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.      KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., WILLIAM, 55 Vandam St., New York City.      PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 Broadway, New York City.  
 HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.      NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.      SQUARE D COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 ZENITH ELECTRIC CO., 845 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## MISCELLANEOUS

BAJOHR LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR CO., CARL, St. Louis, Mo.      LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, C. H., 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.      SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.  
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.      MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.      SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.  
 BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.      NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.      TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.  
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.      NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.      TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.  
 ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.      PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.      UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.  
 HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.      PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.      WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.  
 KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.      PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.



## OFFICIAL BUSINESS

(Continued from page 23)

L. U.	Location	BENEFICIAL		B MEMBERS	
		In Favor	Opposed	In Favor	Opposed
B-703	Concordia, Kans.	31	--	4	--
B-705	Lincoln, Nebr.	6	--	2	--
707	Holyoke, Mass.	12	8	--	--
709	Liverpool, N. S., Can.	22	--	--	--
710	Northampton, Mass.	--	19	--	--
B-711	Long Beach, Calif.	--	198	2	--
712	New Brighton, Pa.	--	12	--	--
B-713	Chicago, Ill.	--	300	--	1200
715	Milwaukee, Wis.	17	4	--	--
716	Houston, Texas	--	181	--	--
717	Boston, Mass.	1	32	3	--
719	Manchester, N. H.	2	39	--	--
B-721	Chattanooga, Tenn.	59	32	3	4
B-723	Fort Wayne, Ind.	35	17	--	--
724	Albany, N. Y.	1	34	--	--
725	Terre Haute, Ind.	34	1	--	--
726	El Paso, Texas	14	5	--	--
728	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	20	--	--	--
731	International Falls, Minn.	--	22	--	--
732	Portsmouth, Va.	--	55	--	--
733	Pascagoula, Miss.	23	--	--	--
734	Norfolk, Va.	--	447	--	--
735	Burlington, Iowa	16	3	--	--
736	Princeton, W. Va.	28	--	--	--
B-739	Columbus, Nebr.	15	--	--	--
743	Reading, Pa.	--	41	--	--
744	Philadelphia, Pa.	41	74	--	--
748	Jersey City, N. J.	--	87	--	--
B-749	La Crosse, Wis.	21	96	45	--
750	Pine Bluff, Ark.	--	32	--	--
752	Gr. New York, N. Y.	6	--	--	--
755	Winston-Salem, N. C.	14	--	--	--
757	Joliet, Ill.	16	--	--	--
758	Glasgow, Mont.	7	--	--	--
B-760	Knoxville, Tenn.	27	--	--	--
765	Sheffield, Ala.	22	37	--	--
B-766	Huron, S. Dak.	1	16	--	--
767	Baton Rouge, La.	24	--	--	--
768	Kalispell, Mont.	16	--	--	--
770	Albany, N. Y.	3	56	--	--
771	Augusta, Ga.	21	1	--	--
B-773	Windsor, Ont.	23	2	--	--
774	Cincinnati, Ohio	45	29	--	--
776	Charleston, S. C.	42	7	--	--
777	Marshall, Texas	11	--	--	--
780	Columbus, Ga.	90	5	--	--
783	St. Paul, Minn.	18	6	--	--
784	Indianapolis, Ind.	13	13	--	--
787	St. Thomas, Ont., Can.	13	1	--	--
791	Boston, Mass.	28	76	--	--
794	Chicago, Ill.	42	116	--	--
B-795	Columbia, Mo.	11	--	--	--
798	Chicago, Ill.	22	4	--	--
800	Sacramento, Calif.	73	10	--	--
806	Ellenville, N. Y.	10	1	--	--
807	Little Rock, Ark.	10	8	--	--
B-808	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	4	--	8	--
809	Oelwein, Iowa	5	1	--	--
812	Williamsport, Pa.	2	4	--	--
813	Roanoke, Va.	50	62	--	--
B-814	Clinton, Mo.	9	4	8	--
B-815	Dalhousie, N. B., Can.	7	--	10	1
817	New York, N. Y.	296	59	--	15
B-818	Owosso, Mich.	2	14	--	--
822	Athens, Ga.	40	3	--	--
B-833	Jasper, Ala.	4	5	88	31
B-837	Tulsa, Okla.	1	3	--	11
838	Meridian, Miss.	17	--	--	--
840	Geneva, N. Y.	12	1	--	--
841	Lakeland, Fla.	9	4	--	--
842	Utica, N. Y.	6	5	--	--
B-844	Sedalia, Mo.	--	42	12	--
845	Lexington, Nebr.	45	1	1	--
B-846	Chattanooga, Tenn.	41	6	--	--
847	Rome, Ga.	--	19	--	--
850	Lubbock, Texas	22	--	--	--
851	Valparaiso, Ind.	10	--	--	--
852	Corinth & Tupelo, Miss.	38	--	--	--
854	Buffalo, N. Y.	--	9	--	--
856	Avery, Idaho	27	13	--	--
857	Du Bois, Pa.	1	15	--	--
859	New York, N. Y.	2	99	--	--
863	Lafayette, Ind.	5	2	--	--
864	Jersey City, N. J.	--	92	--	--
865	Baltimore, Md.	--	73	--	--
B-868	Bayonne, N. J.	--	--	15	190
869	Iroquois Falls, Ont., Can.	18	--	--	--
870	Cumberland, Md.	9	22	--	--
873	Kokomo, Ind.	12	--	--	--
B-874	Zanesville, Ohio	8	4	--	--
B-876	Grand Rapids, Mich.	189	11	479	4
877	Denver, Colo.	12	1	--	--
881	Memphis, Tenn.	12	21	--	--
882	Shelton, Wash.	18	1	--	--
885	Chicago, Ill.	23	22	--	--
886	Minneapolis, Minn.	21	5	--	--
889	Los Angeles, Calif.	196	--	--	--
891	Fort Collins, Colo.	--	16	--	--
892	Mankato, Minn.	1	6	--	--
893	Tucson, Ariz.	6	8	--	--
896	Macon, Ga.	12	41	--	--
897	Terre Haute, Ind.	1	44	--	--
898	San Angelo, Texas	11	--	--	--
B-907	Asheville, N. C.	18	--	33	2
B-909	Pittsfield, Mass.	12	--	--	--
910	Watertown, N. Y.	17	--	--	--
911	Windsor, Ont., Can.	9	16	--	--
912	Cleveland, Ohio	--	64	--	--
914	Thorold, Ont., Can.	40	--	--	--
918	Covington, Ky.	6	12	--	--
L. U.	Location	BENEFICIAL		B MEMBERS	
B-921	Elizabeth, N. J.	In Favor Opposed		In Favor Opposed	
922	Staten Island, N. Y.	1	11	35	246
923	Augusta, Ga.	18	--	--	--
928	Red Wing, Minn.	10	29	--	--
B-929	Titusville, Pa.	1	--	8	--
934	Kingsport, Tenn.	3	--	--	--
B-947	Northampton, Mass.	--	6	--	6
948	Flint, Mich.	41	2	--	--
B-949	Austin, Minn.	126	260	14	48
B-952	Ventura, Calif.	19	--	--	--
953	Eau Claire, Wis.	57	199	--	--
956	Espanola, Ont., Can.	5	--	--	--
B-959	Riverside, Calif.	7	--	27	7
B-964	Pointe du Bois, Man., Can.	--	--	33	--
B-965	Beaver Dam, Wis.	32	48	107	162
968	Parkersburg, W. Va.	1	13	--	--
970	Kelso-Longview, Wash.	14	--	--	--
B-975	Bismarck, N. Dak.	26	4	--	--
B-982	Jacksonville, Fla.	25	--	--	--
B-937	Camden, N. J.	--	--	43	38
B-189	Haverhill, Mass.	--	--	1	34
991	Corning, N. Y.	7	--	--	--
B-992	Oneonta, N. Y.	--	--	60	--
995	Baton Rouge, La.	26	2	--	--
B-998	Vermilion, Ohio	--	--	15	--
B-999	Lima, Ohio	9	2	2	--
B-1000	Marion, Ind.	--	--	30	403
B-1001	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	--	--	375	--
B-1002	Tulsa, Okla.	--	177	--	20
B-1007	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	--	--	37	--
B-1010	Gr. New York, N. Y.	--	--	79	40
B-1013	Hartford, Conn.	--	--	77	1012
B-1019	San Antonio, Texas	--	--	22	--
1024	Pittsburgh, Pa.	28	10	--	--
B-1026	Malden, Mass.	--	--	22	--
B-1027	Boston, Mass.	--	--	77	3
1029	Woonsocket, R. I.	16	1	--	--
B-1031	Chicago, Ill.	--	--	--	1398
B-1035	Newark, N. J.	--	--	25	6
1036	Jackson, Mich.	--	15	--	--
1037	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	162	--	--	--
B-1041	S. Plainfield, N. J.	--	--	18	5
B-1045	Detroit, Mich.	--	--	8	175
1047	Toledo, Ohio	23	4	--	--
B-1048	Indianapolis, Ind.	--	--	--	989
B-1052	Riverhead, L. I., N. Y.	--	--	30	--
1057	Woodland, Maine	9	--	--	--
B-1061	Cincinnati, Ohio	--	--	5	1181
B-1063	Detroit, Mich.	--	--	257	--
B-1068	Elizabeth, N. J.	--	--	6	234
B-1069	Stamford, Conn.	--	--	1	45
B-1071	Minerva, Ohio	--	--	30	6
B-1073	Ambridge, Pa.	--	--	--	175
B-1076	Toledo, Ohio	--	--	31	10
B-1078	Far Rockaway, N. Y.	--	--	--	76
B-1079	Detroit, Mich.	--	--	60	90
B-1080	Bay Shore, N. Y.	--	--	--	65
B-1082	Norwalk, Conn.	--	--	25	--
B-1084	Pawtucket, R. I.	--	--	26	23
B-1085	New York, N. Y.	--	--	63	--
1086	Tacoma, Wash.	14	13	--	--
B-1088	Conshohocken, Pa.	--	--	27	116
1091	Battle Creek, Mich.	13	2	--	--
B-1093	Port Arthur, Texas	--	--	9	--
B-1094	Baltimore, Md.	--	--	12	13
1095	Toronto, Ont.	46	--	--	--
B-1096	Pawtucket, R. I.	--	--	27	192
B-1097	Denver, Colo.	--	--	14	--
B-1098	Pawtucket, R. I.	--	--	22	--
B-1102	Covington, Ky.	--	--	33	15
B-1103	W. Pittsburgh, Pa.	--	--	68	--
B-1104	East Newark, N. J.	--	--	5	117
1105	Newark, Ohio	6	1	--	--
B-1106	Quebec City, Canada	--	--	35	--
B-1107	Warrensburg, Mo.	--	--	8	--
1108	Willard, Ohio	--	21	--	--
B-1109	Goshen, Ind.	--	--	2	69
E-1110	Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	--	--	14	25
B-1111	Elmira, N. Y.	19	--	39	1
1122	Alexandria, Va.	9	16	--	--
B-1123	Washington, N. J.	--	--	12	1
B-1127	Richmond, Ind.	--	--	23	50
B-1129	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	--	--	41	--
B-1130	Trenton, N. J.	--	--	--	609
1131	Bloomington, Ind.	10	--	--	--
B-1134	Riverside, N. J.	--	--	8	--
1135	Newport News, Va.	--	10	--	--
1141	Oklahoma City, Okla.	20	--	--	--
1149	Kapuskasing, Ont., Can.	28	13	--	2
B-1150	Bathurst, N. B., Can.	--	--	13	--
1151	Tyler, Texas	15	--	--	--
1153	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	32	--	--	--
1154	Santa Monica, Calif.	24	--	--	--
B-1158	Newark, N. J.	--	--	82	3
B-1159	Newark, N. J.	1	--	101	--
B-1161	Philadelphia, Pa.	--	--	8	41
B-1164	Perth Amboy, N. J.	--	--	55	204
B-1165	Waltham, Mass.	--	--	5	21
B-1167	Baltimore, Md.	--	--	53	35
B-1169	Milwaukee, Wis.	--	--	82	1
1174	Adrian, Mich.	7	3	--	--
B-1176	Dallas, Texas	--	--	21	--
E-1181	Charlottesville, Va.	12	--	3	--
B-1182	Lynchburg, Va.	9	--	2	--
B-1185	Marion, Ind.	--	--	36	1
1186	Honolulu, Hawaii	55	--	--	--
1188	Shasta Dam, Calif.	32	4	--	--
B-1189	Toledo, Ohio	--	--	17	10
1190	Alpena, Mich.	15	4	--	--
1191	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	19	--	--	--
B-1192	East Point, Ga.	--	--	12	2
B-1198	Ludlow, Ky.	--	--	18	--
A. B. T. U.		345	91	--	--
Total		28101	25240	11330	12992



## HOW DEMOCRACY CAN BE ACHIEVED

(Continued from page 13)

laws—dealing with social security, water control, collective bargaining, housing, employment—these laws are not remote; they touch the daily lives of men and women directly. When federal activities were few, faults in their administration were only a source of amusement to the average citizen. Now delays and ineptitudes of administration disturb his life, dislocate the budget of his business, trouble his leisure, arouse his distrust. Local conditions and regional cultures must be taken into account if statutes are to be successfully administered. Local participation and citizen participation are not merely wise; they are essential. To achieve such ends as these, we must learn by experimentation how this democracy can exercise its expanding national powers and still keep alive and vital the channels of popular expression and citizen participation.

One such bold experiment is under way, has been under way now for seven years. For in the Tennessee Valley Authority centralized authority—the power of the national government—is expressed through a decentralized, a regional administration. The powers of the TVA are, of course, national powers. Obviously, the development of a region's water and soil resources affecting seven states, as large in area as Great Britain, is a task which only the federal government is in a position to undertake. If this job of region-wide conservation was to be done in the Tennessee Valley, a federal agency or agencies had to undertake it.

So the TVA was inaugurated. In some respects the TVA represents a genuine extension of federal activity. In other aspects of its varied program its functions had long been responsibilities of existing federal agencies. A novel feature of TVA's corporate charter is the unity with which these varied problems of a watershed and its people were conceived. For the first time a President and Congress viewed the problems of a region as Maitland saw "the unity of all history": as a "seamless web," recognizing that one strand cannot be torn without affecting every other strand. The problems of the Tennessee Valley were viewed as a single problem of many integrated parts, rather than dissected into separate bits in order to fit the pigeon-holes of existing governmental instrumentalities. This thesis of unity led Congress to vest no single function of the federal government in the TVA, but rather an integrated group of federal functions related to the regional conservation of natural resources of water and land and to promote the interests of the people of a region. It is in the integration and the correlation on a regional basis of these various activities under a single, unified management that the Tennessee Valley Authority represents a pioneer undertaking of government. Its responsibilities cut across the lines of traditional jurisdictions of the various

departments. TVA has thereby become peculiarly adapted to coordinate in the field the activities of agencies, private and public, state, local and federal, having for their objective the promotion of wider economic opportunity and security.

I emphasize coordination because without the successful fusing and harmonizing of the forces that strengthen our economic institutions, we may find increased governmental activity a confusing and disintegrating rather than a building force. There is more than one way to coordinate these efforts; the TVA, as an agency of regional coordination, represents simply one of these ways. The hopefulness of the TVA effort toward integration lies chiefly in this: That TVA's responsibilities are in the field, where the problems of the people occur and where adjustments can be realistically achieved.

The area of TVA's operation was based upon geographic and economic realities rather than upon political boundary lines. That helped make a decentralized administration possible. TVA was given broad flexible powers, permitting the exercise of the initiative and mobility of a private corporation. The TVA was not made part of an existing federal department. It was not made a federal bureau, but rather created as an independent agency, continuously coordinated with national policies through its explicit responsibilities to the President and to Congress. The TVA was so designed, as I have said, to permit the Authority to make its decisions in the field, close to the people and their problems. It is in the field that adjustments and modifications adapting the federal program to meet the actual needs of local situations are more readily developed; it is in the field that citizen participation can be enlisted. That power to decide in the field is, I believe, the heart of any decentralized program, the quality without which there can never be an administration at the "grass roots."

For more than seven years now the TVA has been making a conscious effort to push its administration farther down into the "grass roots." What regional development under the TVA means can be understood only by looking at the program as a whole. It is an undertaking that encompasses almost the full sweep of modern industrial and technical activity. The men and women who carry on the TVA are not only conducting the largest construction job ever undertaken directly by the government of the United States and producing electricity for nearly 450,000 homes and businesses, power with a value of \$33,000,000 a year. These men have also invented industrial machinery and processes now in use in private industry. They have worked out remarkable new chemical formulae and processes for phosphate production which open to economic use the vast phosphate deposits of the Northwest; they are now building and in a few weeks will be operating a large high explosive plant supplying munitions for the defense of our shores. These men and women of the TVA have added to knowledge of the malaria mosquito and the design of public recreation facilities; they have been the first to discover a way of producing alumina from clays common in the Far West; they have advanced the science of mapping and of soil chemistry; they have developed techniques in

the organization of cooperative business; have made advances in the fields of low-cost housing and cooperation between organized labor and management. The philosophy of grass roots administration touches every one of these and scores of other activities.

Let me make clear that TVA does not claim that all its techniques are original. We have adopted many methods used by other public and private agencies. We have done some pioneering. Our unique contribution has been that both by tested means and by newly adopted practices we have been "self-conscious" in our efforts to discover just how far and how effectively in its administration a federal program can be brought closer to the people and their problems, how far a federal agency can take local and state instrumentalities into active partnership.

*Before Commonwealth Club, San Francisco, on November 29, 1940, Mr. Lilienthal declared:*

We need badly to talk about what a wonderful land and people we are. We have been suffering from a kind of national jitters. It is time that all of us snapped out of it. We do face danger, serious danger; there is no doubt about that. But jitters in the face of danger are not in the American tradition. Whitman would have roared his disapproval. The pioneers met danger with steady nerves and sure hands; from their trials they gathered strength. Another trial must now be met. A very great danger confronts us as a nation: an assault upon our democratic way of life; possibly a military assault upon our hemisphere. It is time again for steady nerves and sure hands. Here is another test of our mettle, another opportunity to grow in strength.

Since the Stukas dove into Flanders last spring too much attention has been focused upon our weakness. We have been called unprepared, we have been told we are torn with disunity, rife with disloyalty, bankrupt, and soft. To me these charges are rubbish. We have weaknesses and they must be carefully assessed, but it is also important to remember how strong we are. It is this inventory of our strengths that I want to celebrate today, in meeting with you, with the voice of Walt Whitman supporting me, the voice that many years ago chanted to us these words:

"Long, too long America.

Traveling roads all even and peaceful you learn'd from joys and prosperity only,  
But now, ah now, to learn from crises of anguish, advancing, grappling with direst fate and recoiling not,  
And now to conceive and show to the world what your children en masse really are, \* \* \*

We can in very truth "show to the world" a nation that is knitted firmly together, for the regions of the United States, and the people of this country, are drawing closer one to another. No tariff barriers, no separate languages, prevent that movement. More than ever before have we come to realize that no region lives to itself alone; that the South where I work and the West Coast where you work are part of the same living tissue of a nation; that the problems and the trials that trouble the people of the South concern the people of California, not in a vague, far-off way, but in an immediate and practical sense. This feeling of closeness, of dependence one upon the other, of blood brotherhood between the peoples of the regions of America, has come to be our dominant national impulse today, for it is always in times of great trouble that relationships become deeply important. That we in the South should be so interested in your gigantic Central Valley project and that you here in California should



### VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

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be interested in the Tennessee Valley two thousand miles away is further evidence of our growing national solidarity.

### HITLER PROPAGANDA

(Continued from page 15)

aristocracy of German masters (Herrenvolk) will be created. This aristocracy will have slaves assigned to it, these slaves to be their property and to consist of landless, non-German nationals. Please do not interpret the word 'slaves' as a parable or as a rhetorical term; we actually have in mind a modern form of medieval slavery which we must and will introduce because we urgently need it in order to fulfill our great tasks. These slaves will by no means be denied the blessings of illiteracy; higher education will, in future, be reserved only for the German population of Europe. We have selected this form of slavery for several reasons. The most important reason is that we are abolishing the gold standard and replacing it by work. This work must be as cheap as possible in order that our economic conquest may spread extensively and rapidly. Our future generations must, even in peacetime, be educated in such a manner that, in case of necessity, they may be fit to defend strongly and energetically what we acquired. Here too the form of slavery mentioned above will prove its worth. German masters, accustomed to command and in case of necessity to strike inconsiderately where striking is necessary, will be fine pillars to uphold Germany's rule of the world.

"I have been asked about my opinion of America, especially the United States, and the danger of this pseudo-democratic Republic's possible attempts to hinder us in our historical development. There is no fear that this demoralized country will mix in this German war. In the first place, as in France and other countries, also in the United States we have many of our compatriots and even more friends among the citizens of the United States who are favorably disposed toward us. Many of the latter hold the most important positions in political and economic life and will not permit public opinion to allow something so senseless and insane as war against Germany—Germany which in a few months gained possession of two continents. Moreover, after Germany's occupation of England and France such a war would be entirely hopeless. I may say that at the outbreak of the war, or even at the beginning of this year, the declaration by the United States of war against Germany would have caused serious difficulties, inasmuch as the moral strength of France and England would have gained, and the unloading of relatively weak American forces would have encouraged the Western Powers to an offensive. After the defeat of France and England such action on the part of the United States would be a bold adventure."

### LEGISLATIVE OUTLOOK

(Continued from page 8)

now excluded from the protection of the old age insurance system.

In regard to financial assistance to the needy aged the executive council implored for a lowering of the length of residence required within the state where the assistance is granted; for an increase in the ratio of government contributions to state contributions for this purpose in poor states; and for the elimination of the requirement that the recipient must first transfer ownership of all his property to the state.

**2. Unemployment Compensation:** The A. F. of L. strongly urges greater standardization of social security unemployment compensation plans in the various states. The convention instructed the executive council to prepare and introduce in Congress legislation which would extend coverage under unemployment compensation to agricultural workers, who are now exempt from the program.

It also resolved to support a bill (H. R. 7762, introduced in Congress a year ago at the A. F. of L.'s behest, by Representative John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts) which would prohibit state unemployment compensation systems from applying merit ratings to employers. Such schemes permit employers who have good experience records in regard to employment stability to contribute to their state insurance funds at reduced rates, a policy which tends to reduce actual benefit payments from the state fund, threatens its solvency and prevents liberalization of the insurance benefits.

The A. F. of L. strongly pleads that unemployment insurance coverage be extended to employers of one or more persons, instead of eight or more as at present. The enactment of the Wagner bill (S. 4269) would accomplish this.

### HEALTH INSURANCE NEEDED

**3. Disability Problems:** Of primary importance in labor's legislative outlook for 1941 is its hearty endorsement of a proposal to establish nation-wide public health insurance, including both medical and hospital care.

Loss of income because of disability through ill health, or through accidents not covered by ordinary workmen's com-

pensation, constitutes one of the worst gaps in our social security system. We now have protection against curtailment of income due to old age, unemployment, widowhood, orphanhood, blindness and similar catastrophes. But loss of earnings on account of ill health remains unguarded, although doubly severe because frequently accompanied by additional doctor and hospital bills.

The convention unanimously declared: "Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled goes on record in favor of legislation to include health insurance as a part of social security legislation."

Construction and operation of public hospitals and health facilities for needy persons in rural and low income areas were also advocated by the assembly.

The executive council strongly recommended the transfer of workmen's compensation administration from private insurance companies, as at present, to state-wide, public insurance systems with single, state compensation funds.

**4. Defense Workers:** In regard to national defense the A. F. of L. argues that all defense workers, whether engaged in defense production or in the military service, should be included under old age and survivors' insurance and under unemployment compensation. Some plan should be worked out, labor believes, whereby no one would be in a worse position in regard to social security protection than he would have been in, had he been employed for the same period of time at insurable pursuits.

Improved social security laws are by no means the only measures advocated by the A. F. of L. in its legislative program for 1941. One of its primary objectives is the granting of all possible aid to Great Britain.

Roundly condemning aggressive, totalitarian nations for the destruction "of democracy and the free trade union movement, and of all the moral, ethical and religious values upon which our civilization rests," the assembly unanimously declared:

"Resolved, That this convention calls upon the President and Congress to take steps to provide all possible moral and material aid to Great Britain and her Allies."

In a second resolution adopted on this subject, the convention agreed to "urge vigorous and effective American support of the cause of Britain, but to keep out of the war."

A strenuous fight in Congress lies ahead over the question of the extent of aid to be given to Great Britain. That she deserves all the assistance we can give her was plainly the sentiment of the convention.

Labor urgently requests the provision of adequate housing facilities for workers engaged in defense production in congested areas. It suggests that this work be carried on under the able auspices of the United States Housing Authority. In addition it presses for an extension of the USHA slum clearance and low-rent housing program.

The convention highly praised the U. S. Department of Labor's Federal Committee on Apprentice Training. It advocated larger congressional appropriations for the work of the apprenticeship committee and called for the adoption of further state legislation to govern the training of apprentices and protect standards of skill in our present crisis.

The assembly endorsed recommendations of the executive council that the Walsh-Healey Act, requiring the maintenance of fair labor standards on work done under public contracts, be extended to cover all

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production for national defense and further that the Act be most vigorously enforced.

A maximum work week of 40 hours in navy yards and arsenals was endorsed by the gathering.

It also went on record as favoring "a universal six-hour day and five-day, 30-hour week in industry." This, it declared, is "the only practical solution to the unemployment problem yet devised."

The federal Works Progress Administration came in for a scathing drubbing. Condemning WPA encroachment upon the private construction industry, A. F. of L. organized building trades launched a vigorous campaign to have the construction activities of this so-called "relief" agency immediately curtailed.

Eighty per cent of all WPA employment is in the building construction field. Its work is done at substandard, relief wage rates and accordingly presents stifling competition to private building concerns which would otherwise be able to bid for the jobs and obtain the contracts. In regard to this governmental competition with the private construction industry, the building trades committee declared:

"The whole future of the building and construction industry is threatened if such a move should continue. We cannot impress upon you delegates too emphatically the real, far-reaching effect of such competition.

"Your committee, therefore, recommends that the WPA be removed completely from the building and construction field and that their activities be continued on a purely temporary basis, operating in localities where there is pressing need for projects of a non-construction nature and on which a maximum of common labor can be employed."

The assembly agrees to bend every possible effort to secure the passage of congressional bills S. 1970 and H. R. 7454 which would outlaw the use of labor spies, armed thugs and gunmen, munitions and gases by employers.

It solicits the enactment of an adequate anti-lynching bill.

Proper safeguards for organized labor will be sought in the pending House Joint Resolution 571, or any other congressional measure which would legalize the use of wire-tapping by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the interest of national defense and the apprehension of fifth columnists.

Other legislative measures supported by the A. F. of L. treat with the subjects of prison-made goods, sugar workers, postal and government employees, and railroad and maritime workers.

## FLOATING POWER HOUSES

(Continued from page 9)

central station design, excepting that the steam connections would be at the side.

Auxiliary equipment would be similar to the usual central station, with feed-water heaters, deaerator, makeup water and storage tank, fuel oil pumps, boiler feed pump, and forced draft fans.

So that the unit could be started from cold, an auxiliary diesel-driven generator of approximately 500-kw capacity would be included. Some lights and a small amount of power would probably be required while the vessel is being towed and a gasoline or diesel-driven generator of about 20 kw would be needed for this purpose.

Fuel oil and fresh water tanks to be carried in the hull would have a capacity for 10 to 15 hours operation, so that the floating power plant could operate im-

mediately on its own until a supply tanker could be brought alongside.

Plans for the hull also call for a double bottom for fuel or water storage or ballast, which would permit lightening the vessel to get over shallow draft points or taking on extra weight to get under low bridges.

Accommodations would be included in the plans for the crew's offices, locker room, washroom, and mess hall.

Mr. Kellogg stated that the operation of such a plant would be comparable with that of a good, modern central station. Performance at full load is estimated at 12,000 to 12,500 Btu per kilowatt-hour, figured on the basis of power output from the vessel and including all auxiliary requirements.

## I. L. G. W. U. MAKES PROPOSAL

(Continued from page 10)

The tendency in recent years has been for the average shop to grow in size, while the number of shops has declined. Whereas there were 2,810 shops in 1934, there were only 1,908 in 1940, a decline of 32 per cent. In the same period, the average number of workers per shop rose from 31 to 42.

### COMPARISON OF SHOPS, WORKERS AND SIZE OF SHOPS—1934 AND 1940

	1934	1940	Gain or Loss
Total shops —	2,810	1,908*	Loss of 32%
Total workers	86,941	80,491**	Loss of 7%
Average number workers per shop —	31	42	Gain of 36%

\* This figure does not include 251 jobbers.

\*\* This figure does not include 1,885 workers employed by 251 jobbers.

It is the worker's annual earnings that is the most significant figure to him and his family. In contracting shops in 1939, including those in the better as well as in the popular lines, the workers received, on the average, \$935.61, or \$17.99 per week. Earnings were uniformly higher in the manufacturing than in the contracting shops. In the popular lines, workers received 49 per cent more, on the average, than in contracting shops; in the lines above \$4.75, they received 20 per cent more; and for all shops combined the figure was 34 per cent. The average annual income of workers in manufacturing shops was \$1,252.32, or a weekly average of \$24.09.

## WORK PERMIT, INITIATION FEES

(Continued from page 11)

initiation fee be temporarily lowered.

- (b) That no more than 20 per cent of the initiation fee would be asked as initial payment.
- (c) A non-union worker ordinarily is paid from 10 to 30 per cent less

than a union worker. If he goes on a union job, therefore, he greatly better his daily and weekly pay. He does this solely because of union prestige and service. It would appear reasonable and just in consequence, that a portion of his increased "profits" be remanded to the union agency that secures them for him.

## WORK PERMIT

The work permit should not be confused with the initiation fee. The work permit is a practical device by which an emergency situation is met by a union in its business of job control. Work permits are granted in times of emergency or great building activity and temporary shortage of mechanics.

Permits are issued sometimes to members of another union who may be capable of doing some of the work that the regular union members perform; and sometimes are used to determine the qualification of applicants to the union.

The work permit enables a union to control a given job in an orderly fashion. It permits the union to exercise some control over new applicants and to study their competency to determine their future eligibility to actual union membership.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers does not recognize the validity of the work permit except as outlined above.

## OFFICIAL REVIEW OF C. C. C.

(Continued from page 6)

dition he receives plenty of good food, lodging, clothing, medical and dental service, essentials which take a very large slice of the average person's income. Equally important, he learns to work. He learns to use his hands and brains on many different jobs. He learns to keep on working even when the foreman goes off. He experiences the thrill of accomplishment which is the craftsman's greatest joy. Mr. McEntee says,

"The enrollees cannot become finished craftsmen while they are in the CCC, but they can get a long head start if they wish to become apprentices to skilled workmen when they leave the CCC." Among the projects are the building of roads, trails, lodges, cabins, buildings and dams. The boys have the opportunity to get a start in a variety of trades. When they "graduate" it is not so difficult for them to get employment where they can apply their knowledge and keep on learning. This is particularly important right now when demand for skilled workers is on the increase and so few boys have had the opportunity in private employment to form this basis for skill coupled with good work habits.

In addition to the practice acquired on the different projects the CCC boy has the opportunity to learn in "the country's biggest night school." More than 200,000 young men are regularly attending night classes at the camps. These classes are taught by the practical men who form the regular supervisory personnel of the camps—the company commander and his

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assistants, the camp doctor and the foremen of the crews. They are under the direction of a professionally trained educational adviser. Each camp makes up its own program of studies, depending on what the teaching staff can offer, and what the boys particularly want. Some of the most common subjects are surveying, construction, auto mechanics, truck driving and maintenance, foremanship, farm mechanics, blueprint reading, cooking, typing and first aid. Everyone gets instruction in hygiene and safety.

It was found that some boys from backwoods sections did not know how to read and write. The CCC does not let any boy "graduate" without making sure he will be able at least to write a letter and read a newspaper.

#### OCEAN'S TEETH NIBBLE

Mr. McEntee says much of the most important conservation work is in the West, but you will find CCC camps dotting the country wherever there is a unique job to do. Last spring, in the interest of surf fishing, your JOURNAL reporter made the

long difficult trek down to the tip of Hatteras island. (There's no road on Hatteras, only snake-tracks in the sand.) Storm swept Cape Hatteras has a population of about 2,000 people scattered along its sandy length. The restless Atlantic is constantly growling at their doors. There was a very real danger that some day the ocean would chew up not only their homes but their island itself. Don't laugh, that has happened to other islands on the Atlantic coast.

Right down at that point of Hatteras that sticks out into the ocean we found a CCC camp. The program here was, first, to build sand fences out of brush so that the sand would build itself up into a dike to keep the ocean from pouring over. Then on the sheltered side of the sand fences they were planting tough salt grass that will gradually form a mat of roots and hold the land in place.

Within easy driving distance of Washington is a vacation paradise for city folks, the Shenandoah National Park. This beautiful forested mountain land once offered a precarious living to a few "hillbilly" families. They scraped a little corn patch on the mountain side, raised a few hogs, picked and prepared

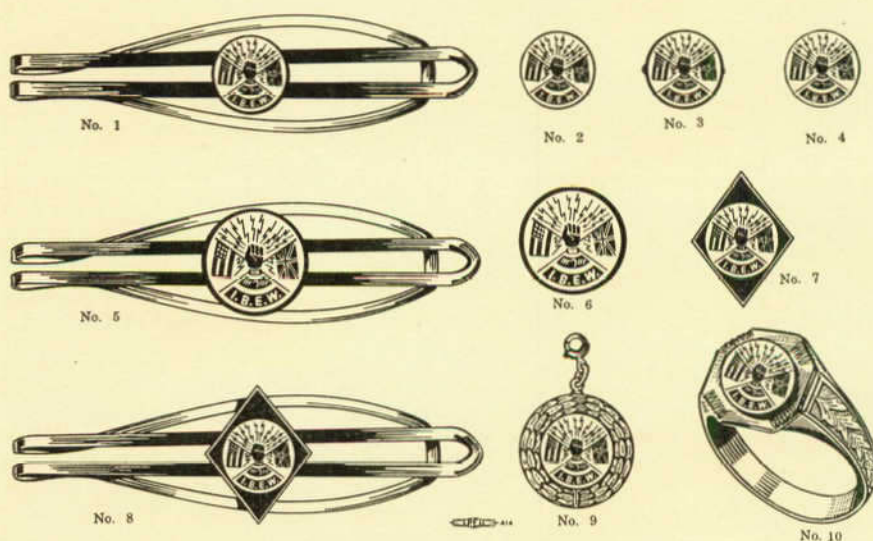
dried apples from the gnarled trees, picked berries and greens in the summer time. They were illiterate, badly nourished, primitive people. One of the jobs of the CCC was to open up this mountain region for recreation, which it was suited to, and to relocate the mountaineer families where they could make a better living. They have done such a nice job that many Washingtonians visit the Skyline Drive several times a year.

While the CCC was at first considered an emergency program, it has done such useful work that Congress has kept extending its time for longer periods. The original law in 1933 had stated its purpose to be: "relieving the acute condition of widespread distress and unemployment \* \* \* and to provide for the restoration of the country's depleted natural resources and the advancement of an orderly program of useful public works." In extending the life of the corps in 1937 the new law said: "for the purpose of providing employment, as well as vocational training, for youthful citizens of the United States who are unemployed and in need of employment \* \* \* through the performance of useful public work in connection with the conservation and development of the natural resources of the United States." This seems to indicate that the corps is no longer regarded as an emergency agency to fill a temporary need.

Several government departments have had a finger in the pie since the corps was first created. Rather than set up a separate administrative office, with attendant delay and expense, the President used the director of the CCC as a coordinator of effort for:

1. The Department of Labor, to select the men;
2. The Departments of Interior and Agri-

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culture to designate sites of camps and supervise the work program;

3. The Department of War to examine, accept, transport, feed, house and clothe the men; also to construct and administer the camps.

The corps was born on April 5, 1933. The program was to set up 1,300 camps, and to enlist and receive 275,000 young men by July 1. That this was accomplished is a tribute to the departments involved and to the organizing powers of Director Fechner. The CCC has now been placed within the newly created Federal Security Agency. The War Department still does the "housekeeping," and the Departments of Interior and Agriculture create and supervise projects.

Take a look at the boys themselves. To enlist, a youth must be between 17 and 23 years old, unmarried, unemployed and in need of employment, a citizen of the United States, and without a criminal record. He enrolls for a six months' period, and if his record is satisfactory, may sign up for further periods of six months, up to a maximum of two years. CCC standards are not so strict as those of

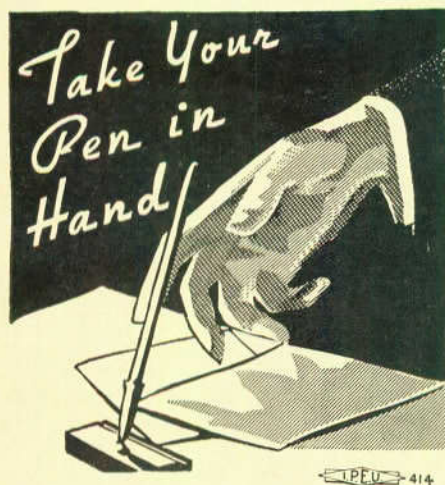
the army. They will take a boy who is stunted, undernourished, and build him up. It is quite usual for a boy to gain 10, 15, 20 pounds or more in the first six months' enlistment. When they are admitted, three-quarters of the CCC boys are below the army "standard weights." When they leave the corps to go home, only 4 per cent have failed to build up to the standard weight. Besides having been built up by good diet and work, their health and teeth have been looked after.

Every now and then some jingo-minded Congressman suggests putting the CCC on military drill, as raw material for the army. The directors of the corps have always fought this idea. Mr. McEntee believes now that in training men for trades, the CCC is doing something more valuable for national defense than it could in chasing them around a drill ground. In June, 1940, Congress authorized the corps to train "enrollees in noncombatant subjects essential to the operations of the military and naval establishments as \* \* \* may contribute materially to the interests of national defense. Such subjects may include, but are not restricted to, cooking, baking, first

aid to the injured, operation and maintenance of motor vehicles, road and bridge construction and maintenance, photography, signal communications and other matters incident to the successful conduct of military and naval activities." The corps was already at least partially ready to do this. Mr. McEntee says:

"Among the greatest services of the CCC in the defense program is the training of large numbers of skilled and semi-skilled mechanics and technicians of many types and large numbers of men with at least elementary engineering skills. Such men are greatly needed to help provide a strong national defense. This is especially true of men qualified to operate, maintain and repair mechanized equipment. The CCC now operates and maintains the largest fleet of mechanized equipment in the United States."

Enlistment in the CCC does not exempt a young man from army service under the draft when he is called. But the corps does not propose to be swallowed up by the army, or become a mere appurtenance. It believes it has its own valuable job to do, in peace or war.



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## CHINESE IDOL SITS

(Continued from page 5)

dumps of ideas. The Chinese have resisted with magnificent fakery and camouflage. In the 21 air raids to which I found myself a party, and the six bombings which I felt with own stomach and eardrums, I can testify that Japanese raids lose much of their terror through the sloppiness of the Japanese. For example: the cement plant and the power station in Chungking are about as conspicuous as the Capitol in Washington, the Statue of Liberty in New York, or the Wrigley Building in Chicago. They have not yet been hit by the Japanese—but give the pilots time; they have only been trying for two years!

## LIVING UNDERGROUND

Meanwhile, the government and people of Free China have been going underground. To go underground and be able to work there requires electricity. The Chinese government and the united armies under Chiang K'ai-shek are taking electricity all over the undeveloped back country of China. In the city of Tachienlu in eastern Tibet the Chinese have just finished a subterranean hydro-electric plant. No road and no river led to this city. They had to carry all imported materials 300 miles across mountains on the backs of men.

Just before I left China one of my Chinese friends, musing aloud on his country's future, said to me:

"You know, Professor, this Japanese war is an unintended blessing. We can't whip the Japanese without going modern. As soon as our artisans and merchants realize that they can make money by going modern, and with the government helping them all it can, we're going to surprise you Americans. You see that electric fan over there? One like that would cost \$20 in your money in America. It would cost another \$25, American money, to get it here over the Burma Road. At \$45 apiece these fans would be too expensive for everyone except a few rich merchants and generals. But we have people out here now who never even saw an electric wire until five years ago who are making and selling these fans for one hundred Chinese dollars each." I calculated quickly. The Chinese dollar is worth about four and one-half cents American money. If the people of Western China work in the twentieth century and board in the fourteenth, they can undersell the Japanese, reach their own consumer market, and still burst with prosperity. Lenin once said, for Russia, that bolshevism plus electricity means communism. It is even truer to say for China that national defense plus electricity spells both democracy and prosperity.

## CHINA IS DEMOCRATIC

American electrical workers, worried by the rise of the totalitarians, can find courage in the thought that their Chinese colleagues are among the most important people in the modern world. A democratic, patriotic, industrial China will in the com-

ing years prove a greater menace to the totalitarians than the totalitarians could ever be to us Americans. On July 31, 1940, I came out of a dugout in Chungking after a particularly close air raid. A mountain road had been blasted into the river below, and there was still a smell of high explosives in the air. I had to swing myself along the face of the cliff by climbing along a tangle of telephone wires. As I neared safety the leader of a telephone reconstruction squad cursed me and my ancestors fluently and ended up by yelling: "What do you want to do, help the Japanese? These wires have been down for 40 minutes." He looked as though he thought I had been playing arang-utang in them for fun. I started to swear back at him, and then realized that he really stood for the New China which no one can whip. As I went away I almost felt sorry for the Japanese, because I knew what is going to happen to them. Mutilated as it is, China is still more than three times the size of Hitler's Third Reich—what fascist would like to meet three hundred million skilled, tough, democratic workers?

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 21)

canned goods. The auxiliary voted an order of money to help buy clothing for a needy family, and also a worthy material gift for a member who has been ill.

The raffle conducted by Sister Adrian for the disposal of a beautiful purse and gloves was a financial success. The gloves were won by Sister Flynn and the purse by Sister Belle Bengé.

We are sorry to report that Sister Ohlman is on the sick list. Sister Palmer has also been ill. We hope both will be enjoying their usual good health again soon.

We still have some vacation news to offer. The Waxmans went to New York City and while there visited the office of Local No. B-3. Brother Waxman also attended a meeting of Local No. B-3, held in the old Metropolitan Opera House. Adrians recently visited the Grand Canyon and report a wonderful time. The Bowmans had a pleasant trip to Denver, Colo. Underwoods, a short time ago, spent a week-end at Lake Marino, south of San Diego. The Woods are planning to leave very soon for a week or 10 days in Mexico City.

EDITH C. GAHAGAN,  
3629 Atlantic St.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 512,  
GRAND FALLS, NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor:

In my first letter to you, last August, I mentioned the fact that our auxiliary meetings were adjourned until October 1. And on that date our president, Mrs. Lewis Arnold, called a meeting which was held at Mrs. Arnold's home. At that meeting quite a lot of business was gone through, and the following resolutions put on record. One was that of forwarding a framed photograph of our dinner group to Brother James Broderick, our international delegate.

This has been done, and we take this opportunity to send Mr. Broderick the auxiliary's very best regards and good wishes for a happy Christmas and New Year, and hope to have the pleasure of seeing him in the near future.

And, as before, we decided on having a

monthly card party, the proceeds of which provide us with a nice little sum of money to have in reserve, in case of illness or any needs that may arise. On October 9 a card party was held at the home of Mrs. Paul Shapleigh.

The game was well attended by both members and friends invited by the auxiliary. The prizes were lovely, and needless to relate, the game was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. Tea, coffee and dainties were served by the members, and justice was done in good measure to this part of the evening's entertainment.

We thank Mrs. Shapleigh for placing her home at our disposal. By doing same Mrs. Shapleigh saved the auxiliary the cost of paying for a public hall.

Also, at our meeting on October 1, a sick committee was formed. Mrs. Ron Griffen and Mrs. Jerry Sullivan were appointed to visit sick members of the auxiliary.

Let us hope they won't have too busy a season and that Providence will be kind to us and grant us the blessing of good health, a priceless gift indeed.

On November 10, 1940, our next meeting was held. In the absence of our president, Mrs. L. Arnold, the vice president, Mrs. P. Shapleigh, presided. The minutes of the last meeting, held on October 1, 1940, were adopted as read and signed by Mrs. Shapleigh, vice president. A letter was then read by our secretary, Mrs. J. Sullivan, from Mr. Broderick, international delegate, of Local No. 512, also one from Mr. W. F. Burnell, second vice president, J. B. of P. S. and P. M. W., both thanking the members of the ladies' auxiliary for photographs of first annual dinner of Local No. 512 and ladies' auxiliary, held in Parish Hall, in May, 1940.

Upon motion of Mrs. Andrew Baird and Mrs. Frank Shapleigh, Mrs. Ron Griffen and Mrs. Paul Shapleigh were entrusted with the purchasing and sending of Christmas parcels overseas to the boys of the local union who are now serving with His Majesty's Forces.

This has been done and may we voice the fervent hope that we shall have the pleasure, in the not too distant future, of welcoming home these fine lads.

On November 10, 1940, we had a second card party, which was held at K. of C. Hall, with a record attendance. The prizes, as usual, were very good, the winners well pleased. The tea and refreshments served were up to the usual good standard, judging from the way the players helped them to disappear.

During the last week of November, Brother Jerry Sullivan, president of Local Union No. 512, treated the members of the auxiliary and their husbands to a trip and entertainment at Badger, where supper was partaken of, followed by dancing. The gathering was entertained by a Canadian visitor who is an adept on the piano-accordion. Return was made in the "wee sma'" hours, everyone having thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

And now may we offer congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Brien on the arrival of a baby girl, also a baby girl to Mr. and Mrs. R. Hillier. Our sick committee is doing a good job, too, as they have visited the sick, sent fruit and good things to those who have been ill.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Ronald Griffen, who has been ill, is now well on the road to complete recovery.

Once more we must thank Mrs. George Winslow for her unselfish and untiring help at our card games.

With kindest regards and best wishes for a happy New Year.

AGNES M. SULLIVAN,  
Press Secretary.



# LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM NOVEMBER 13, 1940, TO DECEMBER 10, 1940

L. U. I. O.— 180323 181335		L. U. 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771—	510136 510149	B-834—	B 91501 91520	907—	504613 504717	B-985—	100712 100717	B 891683 891750	B 102001 102023	B-1134—	96759 96759	1196—	971486 971597
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### Digging Holes In Hardpan, In 1932

By FRANK FARRAND, L. U. No. B-77, Seattle

We were setting poles,  
Digging holes for City Light,  
Working three days a week—  
Digging holes in hardpan.

The street was lined with houses,  
All the men folks were at home,  
Some came out wearing bathrobes,  
Others in bedroom slippers.

Businessmen of yesterday going to the  
commissary,  
Gray-haired Kiwanians going to the com-  
missary,  
They stopped to watch the street diggers,  
Workers—digging holes in hardpan.

We heard them say in tones that jarred us,  
Jarred us like our bars hitting boulders,  
"My Lord, if I only had a job—  
Just a job digging holes in hardpan."

(Note: The above was published in the  
ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, September,  
1932.)

### Digging Holes In Hardpan, In 1940

Also by FRANK FARRAND, L. U. No. B-77

We were setting poles,  
Digging holes for City Light,  
Working five days a week,  
Digging holes in hardpan.

The street was lined with houses,  
All were new or in the building,  
A contractor came out dressed in fashion,  
He had sold a house to a worker.

He was going back to sell another,  
Sell an all-electric home to a worker,  
He stopped to watch the street diggers,  
Workers—digging holes in hardpan.

We heard him say in tones that cheered us  
Cheered us as we watched the builders:  
"Ownership is a new joy in labor,  
Labor—just a-digging holes in hardpan."

### Mountain Tops

By WALLACE CAMPBELL, L. U. No. B-77

Hands clutched in strong, low heather  
We climb slowly on hands and knees,  
Above the clouds, up the snow-flecked moun-  
tain tower  
And learn the ecstasy when first one sees—  
Across skywards primal void—  
Other eternal lifeless sentinels  
Of utterless mystery; immeasurably spaced;  
And strong and passive beyond ken of  
mortals.

Bare to sun and storm, the peaks are redolent  
With immutable silence no gale can break,  
Washed with misty beauty's tint,  
In rolling whorl and serried rank,  
Sky's pictures emerge and merge continu-  
ously.

Look quickly! Shy artists are Light and  
Wind;

Hiding rare views behind surplice cloudy.  
Reluctantly from visioned vastness we de-  
scend—

But ever after our minds look back,  
From cramped environs of our lowly sphere,  
Remembering supernal sights which fill the  
lack

With sun tinged brightness from year to  
year.





### New Year's Greetings

Here's cheer for Nineteen Forty-one!  
May Hitler and Mussi both be o'erthrun.  
And wounds be healed, abroad and at home.  
To all our contributors, new and old,  
We wish you joy more precious than gold—  
May you never have cause for despairing—  
With jobs in plenty and laughter for sharing.

\* \* \*

And here's Abe Glick's timely greeting—

### A MESSAGE TO 1941

A war-weary world, blood-drenched, exhausted,  
Is looking forward to thee, oh Forty-one;  
That its vast grievances be adjusted  
And thy period rectify all evil done!

The greed-maddened demons' victims implore thee;  
Avoid thy predecessors' destructive path;  
Pursue well-paved roads stretching before thee,  
Unstained by bloodshed and devouring wrath!

Where mass-destruction shall prevail no more,  
And bloody tyrants no longer shall reign;  
Where tolerance shall triumphantly score,  
And enslaved nations their freedom regain!

Resolve, Forty-one, to excell your part  
In that brief span through Time's eternal race;  
Bring relief to many a grief-torn heart.  
Abolish bloody wars from the globe's face!

A Bit O' Luck,

ABE GLICK,  
L. U. No. B-3, New York City.

\* \* \*

### LINE-OIL BURNER?

We still get a big bang out of this when one of us repeats the Polish man's remark. Mebby some of the Brothers will also. A high wind blew a pole, transformer and wire down into a Polish gentleman's driveway. The gang came to repair the damage and the Polish gentleman came up to where the gang was working.

He stood and looked at the fallen transformer and the oil on the ground. Then his brain seemed to connect things together and he said,

"Say, vot kind of stove you got in dat box?"

SMOKY JOE FROM MONTESANO.

\* \* \*

### A TOUCHING TRIBUTE

I think that I shall never see  
A poem lovely as a tree—  
But if I should I'd like to bet it  
Will be a rhyme by Marshall Leavitt.

He has the true poetic flair  
For words, and uses them with care.  
His verses scan, his rhymes ring true,  
His subject matter appeals to you.

So here's to Marshall, poet and scholar—  
(Say, old man, could you spare a dollar?)

V PANGLOSS,  
L. U. No. B-465, San Diego, Calif.



A very good little sermon—take it to heart, boys!

### INADEQUATE WIRING

Up on a pole we see the pots  
All loaded up with useful watts,  
And we grin and wipe off a sweaty brow—  
BUT WAIT AND SEE WHAT HAPPENS NOW!

See the polished range with its gadgets new,  
All ready to bake and to fry and stew.  
With its clock and broiler and shiny doors.  
THE CODE BOOK SAYS "THREE NUMBER FOUR'S."

But under the house we commit a crime  
To garner another lousy dime.  
Not proud of a job to show our mates,  
We craftily sneak in three small "EIGHT'S."

And I ponder as a thought comes, ZIP,  
"Just a rowboat towing a battleship."  
And in the place where they make our things,  
From go-carts up to wedding rings,  
Where the craftsmen need the best of light  
In early morn and late at night,  
To see with vision clear and fine  
Their work on the assembly line,  
There in the dim and yellow glare,  
You couldn't see who wasn't there,  
Because the feeders for all that load  
Were not installed to meet the Code.

And once more comes the thought KER-SMACK,  
"It's an Austin towing a Cadillac."

Down in the mill there's a whirling mass  
Of copper and iron, a little brass,  
A motor she is and tied with steel  
Direct, to a massive spinning wheel.  
But we see she runs at a slower rate,  
Than is marked on her tell-tale data plate.  
There is something there, of course we knew,  
The leads from the motor are Number Two,  
But a wise bird played some low down tricks,  
To the panel he runs some Number Six.

And again it hits my dim-lit brain—  
"Just a hand-car towing a streamlined train."

Yes, here's what happens on many a job.  
We are the ones who form the mob  
That twists up taps on a pile of junk,  
And our circuits heat like Chinese punk.

And of course again the thought comes,  
SPLAT,  
"It's a Republican leading a Democrat."

H. W. FLEMING, I. O.,  
Formerly of L. U.'s Nos. 122, 574, 332.



### TO BE CONTINUED—

Though the mags that we read are ethereal,  
Containing a wealth of material,  
Don't it make your heart bleed,  
As you avidly read—  
To learn that you've started a serial?  
LEFTY VAUGHN,  
L. U. No. 617.

\* \* \*

### IDEAL FOR 1941

A-lways on the job, and is  
N-ever careless.

E-xpert in his work and  
L-eaves nothing undone.  
E-ver ready to help and is  
C-onsiderate of others.  
T-reats little or big jobs alike and  
R-espects other crafts.  
I-nsists on a living wage and  
C-ondemns non-union tactics.  
A-ttends his local meetings and  
L-istens to conditions that affect labor.

W-orks for the best interests of his craft, by  
O-rdering his material from cooperating firms.  
R-efuses to use cheap substitutes, because he  
K-knows that LIFE and PROPERTY  
E-xpect much of him, so he  
R-esponds in the Spirit of the Craft.

FRANCIS J. MOUMBLOW,  
L. U. No. 677, Gatun, C. Z.

\* \* \*

### WATT'S GOING ON?

We are very tiny beings,  
In fact, too small to see—  
But to the fact that we are active  
I'm sure you'll all agree.

We're the cops, on all the highways  
That amperes have to go,  
We're the little imps  
That chase them to and fro.

Now on a lonely highway,  
When an ampere meets an ohm,  
The chances are he'd turn around  
And beat it straight for home.

Just think of what would happen then  
If it were not for us?  
We club 'em, drive 'em, chase 'em  
Right down to the bus.

The paths from there are many,  
Confusion might be great,  
The ohms down there are thicker,  
And amperes might get late;

But our vigil never lessens,  
Radio misses not a note,  
Susie uses the curling iron  
While Johnny presses his coat.

The vacuum cleaner is humming  
As mother cleans the floor,  
There goes that doggone buzzer,  
Someone at the door!

Boy, it keeps us jumping  
To tend to all these chores,  
But it just takes us to do it—  
Electrically yours,

Volts.

CHRIS G. BJORNDAHL,  
L. U. No. B-9.





**I**F Great Britain goes down, the Axis powers will control the Continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and the high seas—and they will be in a position to bring enormous military and naval resources against this hemisphere. It is no exaggeration to say that all of us in all the Americas would be living at the point of a gun—a gun loaded with explosive bullets, economic as well as military.

We should enter upon a new and terrible era in which the whole world, our hemisphere included, would be run by threats of brute force. And to survive in such a world, we would have to convert ourselves permanently into a militaristic power on the basis of war economy.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT